

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

Health Department



ANNUAL REPORT
on the Health of the Borough
for the Year 1969

JOHN G. CAIRNS

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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***on the Health of the Borough
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JOHN G. CAIRNS

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(as at 31st December, 1969)

The Worshipful, The Mayor
Alderman J. LILEY

Chairman: Alderman F. H. SWIRE
Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. E. CHADWICK

Alderman F. ELLIS	Councillor S. HOLLAND
Alderman D. FAWCETT	Councillor N. T. HOWE
Alderman L. A. MITCHELL	Councillor Dr. B. T. MANN, B.SC., M.D.,
Councillor K. D. AMBLER	D.P.H., F.C.C.P.
Councillor A. CULPAN	Councillor G. W. MARSDEN
Councillor C. L. FARRAR	Councillor R. J. MEAD
Councillor H. M. GRESHAM	Councillor R. SLATER

Sub-Committees

Personal Health Sub-Committee

Aldermen SWIRE and MITCHELL; Councillors AMBLER, FARRAR, GRESHAM, MANN and MARSDEN

Co-opted Members: Mesdames J. GREENWOOD, M. C. OAKES and L. S. TAYLOR

Appointed by Local Medical Committee: Dr. B. M. ROSOVSKÉ, L., L.M., R.C.P., R.C.S.

Environmental Health Sub-Committee

Aldermen ELLIS and FAWCETT; Councillors CHADWICK, CULPAN, HOLLAND, HOWE, MEAD and SLATER

Staff of the Health Department

(as on 31st December, 1969)

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN G. CAIRNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

KENNETH MALCOLM WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., De.H., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers

MARGARET E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (left 31.12.69)

SHAKUNTALA JINDAL, M.B., B.S., M.S.(Obst. & Gyn.) (left 13.5.69)

Chief Public Health Inspector

ARTHUR W. PERRY, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., D.P.A., Dip. San. Sc.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

JAMES E. BANKS 1. 3. 4. 5

Senior Inspectors

G. A. WOODHEAD 1. 3. A. LUM 1. 3. 4. D. W. WRIGHT 1. 3.

Public Health Inspectors

F. BURKE 1. 3. D. P. KAYE 1. 3. N. HELLIWELL 1. 3.

J. F. BARRACLOUGH 2. 4. D. BROADBENT 2. G. E. ARNOTT 1. 3.

Technical Assistants

B. DRAKE (Clean Air)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

P. V. RUTA, R. COLLINGE, D. J. WHITELEY, A. HARDWICK

Rodent Control

R. GARFORTH, Senior Operative

Nursing Staff

Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss V. SAVAGE (6. 7. 8. 13)

Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer

Miss S. L. WALKER (6. 7. 8. 12. 13)

Assistant Nursing Officer

Mr. D. S. BEER (6. 13)

Health Visitors

Miss P. VAUGHAN (6. 7. 8)

Miss I. HOLDSWORTH (6. 7. 8)

Mrs. J. C. B. GREENWOOD (6. 7. 8. 9. 13)

Miss E. CROSSLEY (6. 7. 8)

Mrs. S. M. TODD (6. 7. 8)

Mrs. E. E. BUSWELL (6. 7. 8)

A. HANNAN (6)

J. BAMFORD (6)

L. EVANS (6)

B. DE LACY (6)

Health Visitor, Part-time (Special Treatment Cases)

Miss G. DAVIE

Special Duty Nurses

Mrs. C. M. TOPHAM (6. 13)

Mrs. B. M. FIELD (6. 7)

Mrs. N. HEY (6. 13)

Mrs. D. BAGLEY (6. 7. 9)

Part-time Clinic Nurses

Mrs. E. M. LOCKWOOD

Mrs. M. WINSTANLEY

Mrs. I. KNIGHT

Day Nursery Staff—

Craigie Lea Day Nursery

Matron: Mrs. J. WIGGINS (14)

Ling Bob Day Nursery

Matron: Miss M. GOODWIN (6)

Mental Health Staff

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

Mr. L. HOLDSWORTH

Mental Welfare Officers

P. NICKERSON (6)

T. P. SMITH (6)

Mrs. P. C. TANSLEY

Mrs. P. ADAMS

Mental Health Staff—continued

Psychiatric Social Worker	Mrs. C. BERRY
Mental Welfare Assistant	Miss J. SHARPLES
Mental Welfare Service Trainee	Miss S. HIGGINS
Training Centres Supervisor	Mrs. I. THORPE (2 Asst Supervisors).
Adult Training Centre	Mr. C. GREENWOOD, Sen. Instructor (2 Asst. Instructors)
	Mrs. N. HOBBS (Special Care Unit)

Part III Services Departmental Officers

Ambulance Officer	Mr. W. FITTON
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. R. A. McNAMARA.
Home Help Assistant	E. K. FORREST
L.H.A. Chiropodists	Mr. F. C. LUXTON, M.C.H.S., M.R.S.H. Mr. W. AKROYD, M.C.H.S. Mr. G. BRIGGS Mrs. R. BAXTER

Part-time Consulting Staff

L.H.A. Obstetrician	Mr. J. N. EMBLIN, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. Dr. G. F. J. GODDARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Child Guidance) Dr. M. S. OXLEY, M.B., CH.B. (Chest Physician R.H.B.)
Analyst	Mr. R. MALLINDER, B.SC., F.I.C.

Administrative and Clerical Staff

Senior Administrative Assistant	JOHN M. FLETCHER
Senior Clerk, Environmental Hygiene	P. RODNEY HAIGH
Senior Clerk Secretarial and Gen. Office	Mrs. E. A. SUNDERLAND
Clerical Assistants:	
Kirby Leas	Mrs. P. LEGALLEZ
Ambulance	Mr. D. SPEAK
Maternal and Child Welfare	Mrs. B. L. WATSON
S/T	Miss J. MASON
S/T	Miss P. JOHNSON
Mental Health and After Care	Miss K. BOLTON
Housing	Miss U. WILLIAMS
Finance	Mrs. R. WHITLEY Mr. P. G. FILBY
Housing and Environmental Hygiene	Mrs. C. BEAMISS
Smoke Control	Mr. A. KOWALSKI
General Office	Mr. H. GAUKROGER Miss L. CRABTREE Miss D. RUFF
Home Help Service	Mrs. S. RICHARDSON Miss J. BAKER
Laura Mitchell Clinic (Admin.)	Mr. K. APPLEBY

Qualifications Denoted:

1. Public Health Inspector's Certificate
2. Public Health Inspector's Diploma
3. Meat Inspector's.
4. Smoke Inspector's
5. Diploma San Sc. (Building & Public Works)
6. State Registered Nurse
7. State Certified Midwife
8. Health Visitor's Certificate
9. Registered Fever Nurse
10. Registered Sick Children's Nurse
11. Enrolled Assistant Nurse
12. Registered Mental Nurse
13. Queen's Nurse
14. Nursery Nurses Diploma

Annual Report 1969

To the Mayor and Members of the Council,

I have pleasure in presenting my twelfth Annual Report on the Health of Halifax. There has been an attempt to explain many events occurring in the community including illness, on sociological grounds. Unfortunately this science has not yet developed to the point where all its concepts have precise definitions.

In Halifax geography, heredity and social class, more than many other factors, affect the ill-defined outline extending between health and disease in the community. Geographically every hundred feet above sea level may mean an additional layer of mist. Temperature inversions resulting do not to the same extent produce blanket fogs and the hill contour may produce sufficient turbulence to allow sulphur dioxide a partial escape. No longer can we assess daily deaths and hospital admissions by pollution, thanks to the wisdom of the Council's clean air policy. Bronchitis and cancer rates however may still reflect the inhalation of tracer elements of sulphur, carbon and other chemicals intensified individually by cigarette smoke. During the winter of 1969 3 cases of hypothermia were admitted to hospital and the domiciliary health visitor and nursing staff, by timely measures, may have prevented many more. The weather associated with the northern uplands may predispose to baby pneumonia which has maintained a high infant mortality rate but adding to baby morbidity and mortality is a steadily rising recognition of congenital defects (see page 83). 1969 was a notable year for research into hereditary defect and sooner or later health departments will be required to work with others in the prevention and control of familial disease.

So far as social class affects the health position there are many pointers in the report which suggest that social classes one and two may suffer more from vascular disease and a more precise study in cervical cytology (page 79) shows that in all the age groups class three bears the brunt of cervical cancer, the successful treatment of which is encouraging.

Geography, heredity and social class studied ward by ward will in future, when staff permits, throw light on the health morbidity, mortality spectrum, so bright at one extreme and so dismal at the other.

Health is important and as a department and as a team we are interested as health educators in the lay person's attitude and knowledge in what is or should be the main concern of the public. Complete physical, mental and social wellbeing is a Utopian concept. A famous sociologist defines health as "The state of optimum capacity of an individual for the effective performance of tasks

for which he has been socialised". This is a cold and utilitarian concept. American studies suggest that many people, particularly the elderly, do indeed regard themselves as healthy so long as they can fulfil the requirements of their daily lives and some of these studies would even include the acceptance of symptoms, for example, a productive morning cough might be unremarkable in one class of person but lead to concern and investigation in others. In the past society has depended on doctor/patient relationship to deal with illness and indirectly to preserve health. In this modern age where hundreds of persons flock to doctors without any organic disease, there is a tendency for them to be dubbed as neurotics. One lesson which our department has learned is that sociological concepts in how to behave in regard to health depends on group attitudes. The most difficult and dangerous attitude is the one which presents the principle of 'live and let live'. Those who hold these views pay little attention to physical, mental and personal health. Others will be concerned about protecting themselves from infection and the hazards which beset all age groups. The important thing is that if the social network within which the individual participates develops a fashion or mode of living conducive to health this will be in essence the method by which a health community will be nurtured. These considerations are being put to the test in relation to campaigns against cigarette smoking, but in the control of other shortcomings related to health, for example unwise dietary related to overweight, much can be done to cut down the present epidemic of atherosclerosis leading to coronary disease. The building up of health in a community depends on individuals in that community and not a superfluity of doctors and medicines.

During 1969 there has developed an air of uncertainty regarding the future structure of health services. I do believe in the unification of the health services and the incorporation of the work of the Medical Officer of Health as Community Physician with that of other specialists. I do not think that local authorities can afford to pay for preventing disease which is so greatly required. It could of course be otherwise if the public had more faith in local government, even if in fact they still do not understand the essential contribution to economy of better health resources. We have as a department carried on during the year arranging for the community in the best interests of their wellbeing.

Problems which we have encountered relate to aged persons. Sometimes we have not clearly understood whether their disturbances should be dealt with as geriatric or psychiatric, and as I write, conferences are being arranged concerning the setting up of combined psycho-geriatric units. Services in relation to home accidents are controlled by the health sub-committee and efforts have been intensified to deal with them. Dr. Wood, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, has attended local and regional conferences and month by month has kept us informed of prevention carried out by Health Visitors and others. In 1969 he has been concerned with electrical

colour coding and the dangers related to North Sea gas conversion. He has also been active in conducting special campaigns to prevent drowning accidents in the summer months and burning and scalding particularly in old people during the winter. Our publicity in relation to the dangers of drugs has been reflected in an augmented police activity, which has kept the problem at a low level in Halifax. I have been specially indebted to the Deputy Medical Officer of Health in relation to his work with immigrants and his mastery of the Urdu language, and particularly with immigrant school children where 72 per cent of their numbers have been found to have various parasitic infections. We have discovered that the incidence of bowel infections of this sort has not constituted a public health problem but it has been an important medical contribution to the work of the department in combating symptoms of anaemia and lassitude by judicious treatment. The report this year is on usual lines and in Section 4 introduction I draw attention to staffing difficulties.

The Mental Health Section of the department has been under great pressure, particularly with an increase of psychopaths who are seldom part of the indigenous population. The principle of transferring persons and families who are homeless from overcrowded areas in London and elsewhere especially through the sheltering activity of the Catholic housing association is a very good one. Unfortunately the scheme has been badly administered and too often sentiment has interfered with necessary screening procedures which should have been applied much more rigorously. In my 1968 report I wrote on psychopaths and the problems increased again during this year and strained the Mental Health Section to utter exhaustion.

During 1969 I have been concerned about new attitudes of central government departments and mental subnormality hospitals in discharging their patients to the open community. My predecessor instituted a policy of hospitalisation which took large numbers of mentally subnormal children into hospital. These same persons, some at an advanced stage, may filter back into the community and the system of hostel provision will have to be intensified. Ideally this is a step in the right direction but it is disheartening to discover subnormal girls expecting babies owing to freedom which has been improperly controlled. I think myself that mental subnormality hospital provision should be increased to meet an increasing survival of subnormal children from childhood. It is the hospital authorities recognising their role in the community who should have the surveillance of those mentally handicapped persons, assisted by social workers in the community. This may be a pointer for the future under social service departments.

After a lull in the clearance of houses to enable more of the open spaces to be developed, I am pleased to say housing clearance re-commenced and 432 houses were represented. The longer clearance of unfit housing is delayed the more difficult become the

conditions of those who have to live in the areas and the more emergency treatments are called for when houses collapse, water pipes are stolen and outside toilets stripped of their fittings.

There was a decided change in policy on the improvement of houses. The giving of grants for environmental improvement was something new, and because of the extended life given to these areas it is anticipated owners will be more willing to improve their houses. A programme of General Improvement Areas has been formulated and detailed work in the scheme has commenced.

I take this opportunity of thanking all members of my staff who have worked with great intensity during the year and are worthy of encouragement from the Health Committee. I should also like to put on record the very great support which I have received from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and each Member of the Health Committee which is very much appreciated.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS,

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND POPULATION

Twelve more children were born in Halifax during 1969, 1627 LIVE BIRTHS (compared with 1,615 in 1968), equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.4. The rate for 1968 was 17.1. When multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor, the adjusted rate for 1969 is 18.8, which corresponds with the rate for England and Wales of 16.3. Illegitimate live births numbered 201 as compared with 208 in 1968, and equal to 12.36% of the total live births. Notifications of premature births showed a decrease of 14 on the previous year. During 1969 there were 7 Premature Infant Deaths, a decrease of 12 on the previous year. Details of all premature live and still births for two years are shown in Table IIa.

There were 22 still births during the year, 6 less than 1968. The rates for the two years were 13.0 and 16.0 respectively, whilst the rate for England and Wales for 1969 was 13.0. DEATHS of all infants under one week (20) were 1 more than in the previous year and the total Perinatal deaths numbered 42. The PERINATAL mortality rate being 29.0 (1968), 25.0 (1969), the national figure being 23.0.

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 45 compared with 47 in the previous year, and the infant mortality rates for the two years were 29.16 in 1968 and 28.0 in 1969 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales for 1969 was 18.0. The figures relating to infant mortality for a ten year period are shown in Table V. Of the total of 45 infant deaths, 26 took place during the first four weeks of life, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 16.0 per 1,000 live births, and 19 occurred between the age of four weeks and one year, giving a post neo-natal mortality rate of 11.68.

These vital statistics can only be improved by building up our health resources.

Details concerning infant mortality are given in Tables IV to IX and the principle causes of deaths in children under one year and listed in Tables VIII and IX.

Deaths of Halifax residents totalled 1,386 in 1969, of which 692 were males and 694 were females. The crude death rate was 14.8 per thousand compared with 14.64 per thousand for 1968. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor, the adjusted rate is 13.3, which compares with 12.99 in 1968. The rate for England and Wales for 1969 was 11.9. There were no maternal deaths during the year. In Table XI the death rates are shown for Halifax, and England and Wales for the past ten years.

There were five deaths from influenza, and the total number of deaths from other respiratory disease (excluding respiratory tuberculosis) decreased, 156 being recorded compared with 165 in 1968.

There were 207 deaths due to malignant neoplasms in 1969, a decrease in the previous year's figures. The rate per thousand estimated population was 2.21 as against 2.42 in 1968. Those deaths from malignancy or cancer accounted for 14.95 per cent of total deaths for the year under review compared with 15.85 in 1968 and 18.27 in 1967. Further comparison on deaths from this disease in recent years are given in Tables XII and XIII. 64 deaths were attributed to cancer of the lung and bronchus, the greatest number occurring in males in the age group 65 to 74.

Deaths from cancer of the stomach numbered 22 compared with 30 in 1968 and 36 in 1967. Table XIII gives an analysis of the deaths from malignant neoplasms showing the parts of the body affected and the age at which death occurred. Deaths from Coronary Disease have increased this year, there being 427 deaths as against 372 in 1968. Seizures due to diseases of the blood vessels in the nervous system have also shown an increase, there being 263 compared with 225 in 1968.

The rates for coronary diseases and diseases of circulation of the nervous system per 1,000 of the population are as follows: Coronary Disease 4.56 per thousand compared with 3.94 per thousand in 1968. Seizures 2.81 per thousand compared with 2.38 per thousand in 1968.

The Halifax position compared to other towns is shown in Table XXVIII.

The prevalence of tuberculosis was reduced from 5.1 per thousand (1968) to 4.42 per thousand (1969): Table XXIV.

TABLE XXVIII
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS
Year 1969

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate and (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total Maternal Mortality
England and Wales (provisional)								
Birkenhead ..	16.3	11.9	18	13	23	0.15	0.04	0.19
Burnley ..	17.5	12.4	28	18	34	—	—	—
Bury ..	16.15	15.21	17.78	14.34	21.51	1.59	—	1.59
Halifax ..	19.72	12.64	26.45	12.68	29.85	—	—	—
Liverpool ..	17.4	14.8	28	13	25	—	—	—
Manchester ..	16.6	12.3	20.1	14.7	25.0	0.26	—	0.26
Oldham ..	16.84	12.70	29.01	16.53	32.86	—	—	—
Preston ..	17.15	15.25	27.47	12.76	28.71	—	—	—
Rochdale ..	17.4	14.0	25	23	36	—	—	—
St. Helens ..	18.19	14.39	26.64	16.22	28.55	—	—	—
Stockport ..	17.7	13.7	19.2	19.4	28.5	—	—	—
Wallasey ..	17.5	13.6	27	13	27	—	—	—
Wigan ..	16.4	13.2	20	15	29	—	—	—
	20.0	13.8	19	17	28	—	—	—

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

Latitude	..	..	..	..	..	..	53° 44° North
Longitude	..	..	..	..	..	..	1° 50' West
Mean Height above sea level				..	..	..	780 feet
Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,081
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,115
(Males 44,600. Females 53,515)							
Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,376
(Male 45,487. Females 52,889)							
Population (Census 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,873
Population (Registrar General's Estimate 1967)	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,280
Population (June 1969)	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,570
Density of population per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.64
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,488
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1968,							
according to the Rate Books	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,024
Average number of persons to each occupied house	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.70
Rateable Value (31st December, 1968)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,833,368
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1968-69)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£11,150

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

				Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	788	638	1,426
Illegitimate	..	..	..	93	108	201
Total	..	..	..	881	746	1,627
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population						
Crude	..	..	..	..	..	17.4
Adjusted	..	..	..	..	..	18.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	12.0

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR (*Cont.*)

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths—Legitimate	13	6	19
Illegitimate	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	14	8	22
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			13
Total Live and Stillbirths			1,649
Deaths of Infants:	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year of age—Legitimate	22	18	40
Illegitimate	4	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	26	19	45
Infant Mortality Rates:—			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births			28
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			28
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			25
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks of age—Legitimate	15	10	25
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	15	11	26
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ..			16
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under the age of 1 week—Legitimate	10	9	19
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	10	10	20
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births			12
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			25
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Stillbirths ..			Nil
	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL DEATHS (all ages)	692	694	1,386
Death rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population:			
Crude			14.80
Adjusted			13.30
Area Comparability Factors—Births			1.08
Deaths .. .. .			.90

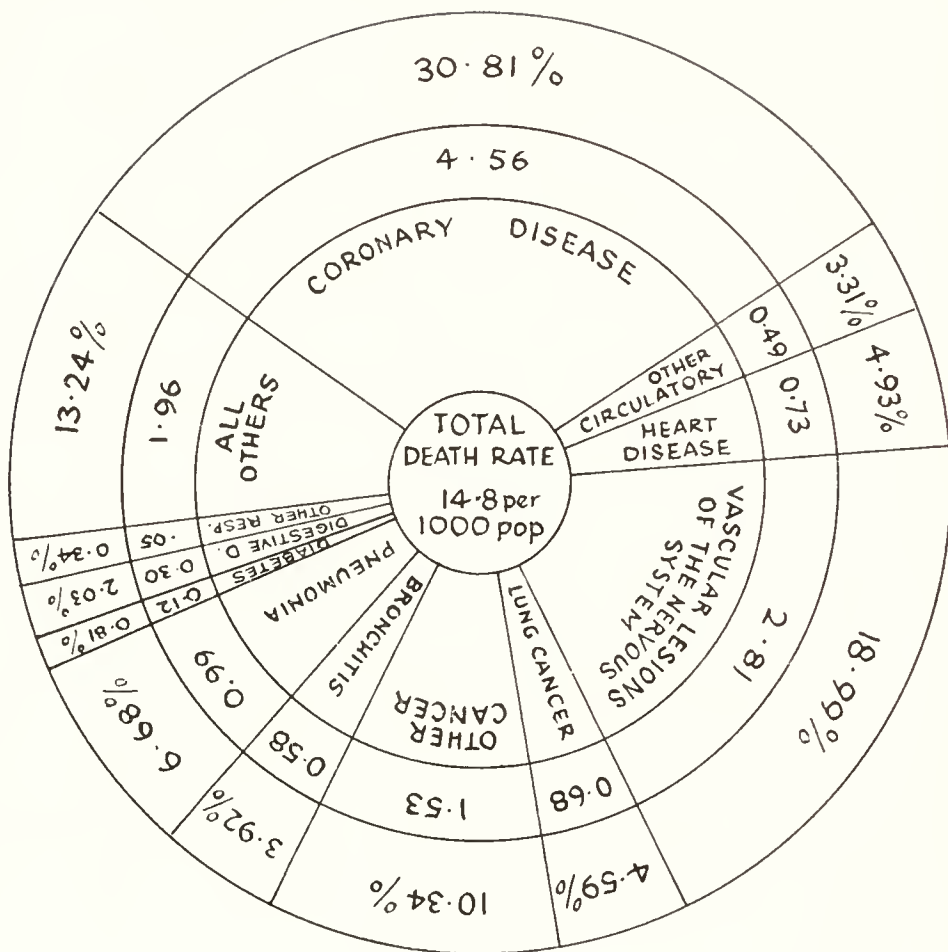


TABLE I

THE POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

Year	Population	Note
1961	95,980	96,073 (Census 1961).
1962	96,250	
1963	95,850	
1964	95,450	
1965	95,090	
1966	94,950	
1967	94,770	
1968	94,280	
1969	93,570	

TABLE II
BIRTH RATES, 1960-69

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
1960	1,612	17.0	17.1
1961	1,569	16.3	17.4
1962	1,649	17.1	18.0
1963	1,678	17.5	18.8
1964	1,752	18.35	18.4
1965	1,662	17.57	18.0
1966	1,679	17.68	17.7
1967	1,685	17.80	17.2
1968	1,615	17.10	16.9
1969	1,627	17.4	16.3

TABLE II(a)
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS, 1968-69

Premature Live Births Notified	YEARS	
	1968	1969
(a) Born in Hospital	122	110
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	6	8
(ii) Survived 28 days	103	96
(b) Born at home and nursed entirely at home ..	8	4
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	8	4
(c) Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	2	4
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	1
(ii) Survived 28 days	2	3
(d) Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there	—	—
(i) Died within 24 hours	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	—

TABLE II(b)
PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS 1968-69

Premature Stillbirths Notified	YEARS	
	1968	1969
(a) Born in Hospital	19	13
(b) Born at Home	—	—

TABLE III
STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

Year	Total Number of Stillbirths	Deaths in the First Week	Total Perinatal Deaths
1960	33	26	59
1961	32	26	58
1962	37	19	56
1963	31	15	46
1964	20	34	54
1965	29	20	49
1966	28	17	45
1967	28	21	49
1968	28	19	47
1969	22	20	42

TABLE IV
STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

Year	No. of Stillbirths Registered during the year per 1,000 live and Still- births		Number of stillbirths among with the number of deaths of children under the age of one week per 1,000 live and Stillbirths registered during the same year	
	Stillbirth Rate		Perinatal Mortality Rate	
	Halifax	England & Wales	Halifax	England & Wales
1960	20.06	19.3	35.87	32.9
1961	19.99	19.1	36.23	32.2
1962	21.95	18.1	33.21	30.8
1963	18.14	17.3	26.92	29.3
1964	11.2	16.3	29.9	28.2
1965	17.1	15.7	28.9	26.9
1966	16.48	15.4	26.36	26.3
1967	16.90	14.8	28.60	25.4
1968	17.04	14.0	28.60	25.0
1969	13	13	25	23

TABLE V
INFANT MORTALITY RATES· 1960-69

Year	Births	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES RATE
		Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
1960	1,612	52	32.3	21.7
1961	1,569	51	32.5	21.6
1962	1,649	33	20.0	21.4
1963	1,678	49	29.2	20.9
1964	1,752	58	33.1	20.0
1965	1,662	41	24.6	19.0
1966	1,707	41	24.42	19.0
1967	1,713	48	28.48	18.3
1968	1,643	47	29.16	18.0
1969	1,649	45	28	18

TABLES VI and VII

NEO-NATAL AND POST NEO-NATAL MORTALITY
1960-69

Years	Total Infant Deaths	NUMBER OF DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATE					
		Neo-Natal Period			Post Neo-Natal Period		
		HALIFAX		ENGLAND & WALES	HALIFAX		ENGLAND & WALES
		Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1960	52	32	19.85	15.6	20	12.4	6.3
1961	51	32	20.39	15.5	19	12.1	6.2
1962	33	23	13.95	15.1	10	6.7	6.3
1963	49	22	13.11	14.2	27	16.1	6.7
1964	58	34	19.40	13.8	24	13.0	6.2
1965	41	25	15.04	—	16	9.62	—
1966	41	25	14.89	12.9	16	9.43	—
1967	48	35	20.77	12.5	13	7.71	—
1968	47	27	16.71	12.3	20	12.38	—
1969	45	26	16	12.0	20	12	10

TABLE VIII
INFANT MORTALITY

Principal Causes	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths	
		1968	1969
* Prematurity	7	40.43	15.56
Pneumonia	12	38.27	26.66
Congenital Malformations	9	12.80	20.00
Other Conditions	17	8.50	37.78

* Two premature infants who died were included under "other conditions".

Analysis of Deaths of Infants aged 1 to 12 months born in Halifax during 1969

TOTAL DEATHS — 19	Males	11	Coloured children	4
	Females	8	White children	15

Sub-divisions of 1969

Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
1	7	2	9

Age of Infants in Months

1m.	2m.	3m.	4m.	5m.	6m.	7m.	8m.	9m.	10m.	11m.	12m.
4	3	4	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1

Place of Death

H.G.H.	R.H.I.	Home	Other
7	5	5	2
(3 D.O.A.)	(2 D.O.A.)		Leeds General

Cause of Death

Bronchopneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Cerebral lacerations and haemorrhage (due to fall)	..	..					1
Meningomyelocele	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemolytic Amaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congestive Heart Failure		..	..	..	..	..	1
Status Asthmaticus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uraemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE IX
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE										
CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS									
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 Month & under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity ..	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia, etc.	1	—	1	—	2	3	5	2	—	12
Cong. Malformatn.	7	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—	9
Cerebral Haem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other conditions	10	—	—	—	10	2	2	1	1	16
TOTAL ..	25	—	1	—	26	6	7	5	1	45
										Deaths in Institutions 33

TABLE X TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF AND AGES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks and under 1 yr.	AGE IN YEARS								
			1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilis and its Sequelae	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc., ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ..	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	8	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	14
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ..	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	64	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	5	32	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	17	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	2	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Leukaemia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	53	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	18	16	12
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Diabetes Mellitus	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases ..	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Anaemia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc. ..	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease, ..	21	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	6	7
Hypertensive Disease	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	427	—	—	—	1	7	—	27	69	130	193
Other Forms of Heart Disease	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	18	33
Cerebrovascular Disease	263	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	23	70	162

Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	46	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	26
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	93	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	24	45
Bronchitis and Emphysema .. .. .	..	..	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	26	19
Asthma .. .. .	..	..	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Peptic Ulcer .. .. .	..	..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia .. .. .	..	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	..	..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	..	..	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	..	..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Anomalies .. .. .	..	..	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	..	..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	..	..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	..	..	18	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2
All other Accidents .. .. .	..	..	14	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
All other External Causes .. .. .	..	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	..	..	1386	26	19	7	5	11	4	24	78	222	394	596			

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS 1969 TABLE XA

WEIGHT AT BIRTH	BORN IN HOSPITAL				BORN AT HOME OR IN NURSING HOME					PRE- MATURE STILL BIRTHS
	Total	DIED			<i>nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home</i>					
		within 24 hours	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	<i>Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day</i>			Total	
						within 24 hours	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	4	3	—	—		—	—	—		—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and incl. 3 lb. 4 oz.	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 6 oz.	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 15 oz.	28	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	1
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and incl. 5 lb. 8 oz.	60	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	110	8	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	13

TABLE XI
DEATH RATES, 1960-69

Year	HALIFAX		ENGLAND and WALES
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
1960	1,371	14.4	11.5
1961	1,534	16.0	12.0
1962	1,422	14.8	11.9
1963	1,587	16.6	12.2
1964	1,379	14.4	11.3
1965	1,421	14.9	11.5
1966	1,475	15.53	11.7
1967	1,319	13.91	12.2
1968	1,381	14.64	11.9
1969	1,386	14.8	11.9

TABLE XII
CANCER DEATHS, 1960-69

Years	Number of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population	Deaths from all Causes	Per- centage of total Deaths
1960	209	103	106	2.20	1,371	15.24
1961	252	127	125	2.63	1,534	16.43
1962	235	112	123	2.44	1,422	16.53
1963	256	140	116	2.67	1,587	16.13
1964	217	107	110	2.27	1,379	15.73
1965	247	139	108	2.59	1,421	17.38
1966	242	138	104	2.44	1,475	16.51
1967	241	129	112	2.54	1,319	18.27
1968	229	127	102	2.42	1,381	15.85
1969	207	108	99	2.21	1,386	14.95

TABLE XIII
CANCER DEATHS—PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED

Parts Affected	Age	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 & Over		Totals		Totals	
	Sex	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1968		1969	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
Stomach ..	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	5	4	5	15	15	12	10
Lung and Bronchus ..	—	—	—	1	2	18	3	24	8	5	3	44	3	48	16
Breast	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	2	—	4	—	13	—	17
Uterus	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	9
Other	—	1	—	—	2	20	16	14	11	13	18	56	71	48	47
TOTALS	—	1	—	2	7	42	32	41	30	22	30	115	114	108	99

TABLE XIV—CORONARY DISEASE, ANGINA

Years	Number of Coronary Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from All Causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1960	331	185	146	3.49	1,371	24.14
1961	403	242	161	4.20	1,534	26.27
1962	351	179	172	3.65	1,422	24.68
1963	340	204	186	4.07	1,587	24.57
1964	394	218	176	3.73	1,379	21.32
1965	401	200	201	4.21	1,421	28.22
1966	376	200	176	3.95	1,475	25.2
1967	346	179	167	3.65	1,319	26.23
1968	372	202	170	3.94	1,381	26.93
1969	429	237	190	4.56	1,386	30.81

TABLE XV—OTHER HEART DISEASES

Years	Number of Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from All Causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1960	185	78	113	1.95	1,371	13.49
1961	164	77	108	1.71	1,534	10.69
1962	169	61	103	1.76	1,422	11.88
1963	136	67	102	1.42	1,587	8.57
1964	128	38	98	1.34	1,379	10.79
1965	114	42	86	1.19	1,421	8.02
1966	151	37	77	1.60	1,475	10.23
1967	75	31	44	0.79	1,319	5.68
1968	68	26	42	0.72	1,381	4.92
1969	69	27	42	0.73	1,386	4.93

TABLE XVI—VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

Years	Number of Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from All Causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1960	218	84	134	2.30	1,371	15.90
1961	231	90	141	2.41	1,534	15.06
1962	211	76	135	2.19	1,422	14.87
1963	241	80	161	2.51	1,587	15.18
1964	201	67	134	2.15	1,379	14.50
1965	250	97	153	2.62	1,421	17.50
1966	259	110	149	2.72	1,475	17.56
1967	250	104	146	2.53	1,319	18.95
1968	225	72	153	2.38	1,381	17.07
1969	263	107	156	2.81	1,386	18.98

TABLE XVII
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS

CAUSE	Age Sex	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Totals 1968		Totals 1969	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Coronary	—	—	—	7	1	75	21	89	41	66	127	202	170	237	190
Other Heart Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	7	11	8	25	26	42	27	42
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	—	—	—	2	1	18	10	34	36	53	109	72	153	107	156
Cancer	—	1	—	2	7	42	32	41	30	22	30	112	112	108	99
TOTALS	—	1	—	11	9	147	69	171	118	149	291	412	477	479	487

HOME SAFETY

The statistics show an increased number of accidents in Halifax, in all age groups, and indicate a greater cause for concern. It must be realised that the figures simply indicate the number of accidents treated at the Halifax Royal Infirmary and there is no further information regarding the severity of the accidents. The system of reporting does not permit this assessment at present.

The members of the Department have continued their work throughout the year with distribution of pamphlets and posters for display in clinics and the like. The number of requests for talks on Home Safety has, unfortunately, declined. It would seem that when staff conditions permit the previous custom of quarterly home safety meetings and the regular meetings of an ad-hoc home safety committee should once more be instituted in an attempt to re-create a greater public awareness of home safety in the town.

The Annual Home Safety Meeting was held in October in the Council Chamber: the Mayor, Alderman Joseph Lilley, presided. The guest speaker was Mr. R. Fairall who is Safety Officer, Borough of Scarborough, and chairman of the northern region of RoSPA.

TABLE XXI

HOME ACCIDENTS

1969 Month	Age Group—Years						
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Over	Total
January	35	4	1	9	4	7	60
February	19	6	5	8	9	10	57
March	20	7	3	7	3	9	49
April	18	3	1	4	1	4	32
May	22	6	7	10	2	3	50
June	29	10	10	11	7	11	78
July	18	13	7	10	5	6	59
August	26	9	6	15	3	4	63
September	30	10	10	20	6	7	83
October	35	7	8	17	4	3	74
November	22	5	2	9	12	7	57
December	18	7	11	13	5	14	68
Totals	292	87	71	133	61	86	730

Injuries	Age Groups—Years						
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Over	Total
Head	67	7	5	17	1	10	107
Upper Limb	38	29	33	57	25	27	209
Lower Limb	22	13	8	17	15	29	104
Cuts	8	8	3	8	9	1	37
Swallowed	55	8	1	1	1	4	70
Burns	33	4	6	7	4	4	58
Scalds	36	5	5	6	1	0	53
Back	—	—	2	3	2	3	10
Miscellan.	33	13	8	17	3	8	82
	292	87	71	133	61	86	730

As will be noted by the above table, the largest group is again the small children. burns, scalds and swallowed objects being the chief cause of their visit to hospital. Swallowed objects are probably the most dangerous and range from perfume, boot polish, window polishing substance, slug-killer, diesel oil, hair dye and Ajax cleaning powder, besides the more normal things such as junior aspirin, fersolate tablets and contraceptive tablets.

The older age group sustain injuries of a fairly severe nature, quite often proving fatal to those over 70 due to some other cause. It is a very difficult problem knowing how to re-educate old people into pre-thinking the results of their actions in the home, which might result in accident. Some of the accidents are quite trivial but the result is catastrophic.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

The number of road accidents reported to the police was 578, and 16 deaths were attributed to such accidents.

The following table portrays a comparative setting of the number of fatal accidents over the past ten years:—

TABLE XXII

Police Report	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	10	14	12	22	18	11	24	12	12	16
R.G.'s Report (after transfer adjustments)	15	21	11	15	23	17	13	22	10	18

Road Safety activities are keen, and Child Health Centres have had visits by police officers during the year for this purpose.

SICKNESS CERTIFICATES

The figures shown represent the number of first sickness certificates submitted to the local insurance office by the working population in Halifax:—

TABLE XXIII 1968/69

	1969	1968		1969	1968		1969	1968
Jan. 7	959	517	May 6	475	485	Sept. 2	346	390
14	895	890	13	514	431	9	409	398
21	784	877	20	429	398	16	399	446
28	758	790	27	345	424	23	391	395
Feb. 4	732	798	June 3	383	467	30	476	372
11	728	633	10	376	314	Oct. 7	503	458
18	705	710	17	369	388	14	511	557
25	778	585	24	424	426	21	491	493
Mar. 4	758	629	July 1	401	371	28	455	591
11	703	660	8	397	405	Nov. 4	455	566
18	713	681	15	345	360	11	482	585
25	705	595	22	239	343	18	487	575
April 1	632	543	29	283	267	25	496	525
8	414	473	Aug. 5	422	286	Dec. 2	507	560
15	489	452	12	366	387	9	521	506
22	517	266	19	373	379	16	452	539
29	482	489	26	381	377	23	571	460
						30	775	467

TABLE XXIV

ASSESSMENT OF PREVALENCE (TUBERCULOSIS)

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
No. of cases on Register of Notification at 1st January 1969	320	169	18	14	521
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year ..	21	8	2	2	33
No. of cases transferred from other districts	3	—	1	—	4
Totals	344	177	21	16	558
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:					
(a) Recovered	17	8	2	2	29
(b) Removed from the district.	25	12	2	1	40
(c) Deceased	14	3	—	—	17
(d) Lost sight of.. .. .	5	2	—	—	7
(e) F.T.A.	7	7	1	—	15
(f) Revision of diagnosis	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	68	33	5	3	109
No. of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December 1969	276	144	15	13	449

Total Respiratory Cases of 420 on Register at 31st December, 1969, represents a prevalence rate of 4.42 per thousand of the population, as compared with 5.10 at the end of 1968.

Based on 94,770 population.

TABLE XXVII

The following Table shows in ages and sexes the cases of MENTAL ILLNESS referred during 1969 with comparative figures for the years 1956, 1959, 1966, 1967 and 1968

AGE GROUPS

	Under 21		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-70		Over 70		Total
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.
1956															
Males ..	—	—	14	11.47	36	29.50	25	20.49	16	13.03	20	16.49	11	9.02	122
Females..	4	1.91	23	15.29	33	21.66	24	15.29	29	17.83	21	13.37	23	14.65	157
1959															
Males ..	5	3.23	26	16.77	38	24.52	28	18.06	18	11.61	25	16.13	15	9.68	155
Females..	6	2.32	39	15.06	78	30.11	44	16.99	37	14.29	25	9.65	30	11.58	259
1966															
Males ..	61	11.43	127	23.57	104	19.28	112	20.71	73	13.57	31	5.72	31	5.72	539
Females..	77	10.53	175	23.69	128	17.37	135	18.42	89	12.11	74	10.00	58	7.88	736
1967															
Males ..	61	10.25	145	24.46	128	21.58	113	19.06	88	14.75	41	6.83	18	3.07	594
Females..	83	9.93	173	20.66	180	21.54	157	18.77	120	14.36	69	8.31	54	6.43	836
1968															
Males ..	41	6.96	127	21.56	132	22.41	140	23.77	87	14.77	48	8.15	14	2.38	589
Females..	94	11.15	174	20.64	161	19.09	165	19.58	145	17.20	76	9.02	28	2.32	843
1969															
Males ..	53	8.78	137	22.72	137	22.72	126	20.89	101	16.75	31	5.14	18	3.00	603
Females..	75	8.58	193	22.09	211	24.14	157	17.96	107	12.24	75	8.59	56	6.40	874

SECTION II

SICKNESS AND DISABILITY

COMMUNITY CARE

INFECTION

VENEREAL DISEASE

TUBERCULOSIS

AGED PERSONS

MENTAL ILLNESS

PHYSICAL HANDICAPS

HOME HELPS

SICKNESS AND DISABILITY

Table I shows that less health work is carried out in the home by nurses and others. In general this trend is governed by factors conducive to survival including a reduction of symptomatic episodes and increasing chronicity. There is a true increase of visits related to elderly persons, i.e. those already known to the Department require more attention. There is also an increase of visitation associated with mental illness. This coincides with shorter periods per mental patient in hospital.

TABLE I
SPECIAL VISITS TO THE HOME 1968-69

	Aged Persons	Tuber- culosis	Diabetes	Mental Disorder		
				Mental Illness	Subnor- mality	Child Guidance
1st Visit 1969	351	35	193	1,083	6	169
1968	369	50	346	918	20	146
Follow-up Visits 1969	7,759	1,402	6,506	3,911	478	847
1968	6,778	1,495	8,665	2,525	636	952

COMMUNITY CARE

Home visitation reduced hospitalisation. It requires adequate housing standards to be effective and a sufficient number of nurses and home helps, the work of the latter being reported elsewhere. Community Care saves public money on hospitalisation and adds to the burdens on local resources which during 1969 were strained to breaking point. It is difficult for the rate payer to realise that more money spent by way of "rates" is an economic necessity to offset the unbalanced spiral of central inflation. Arrangements for Day Centres planned for 1970, particularly for elderly patients, will reduce the bed loan from St. John's to Northowram and add to the cost of ambulance transport.

Community Care extends to all sections of the public including immigrants. The Health Department is notified by ports and airports of names and addresses of all immigrants. These are visited, X-rayed and specially examined. The number during 1969 was 144.

Compulsory admission of mentally ill persons to hospital increases each year (see Table II and associated graph on page 44). The follow-up of mentally subnormal cases in their own homes is reduced by training centre and special day care supervision. The number in mental subnormality hospital may be too high and the numbers requiring supervision augmented by a better survival rate.

During the year arrangements to assist the Halifax and Brighthouse Society for the Mentally Handicapped Children with a hostel project were in operation. The Mayfield Hostel should open in 1971.

In relation to mental disorder the admission of compulsory short term patients (Section 29) may have reached its peak. All too frequently in the past many patients have had to make long journeys to Storthes Hall for sedation. This may be replaced in the future by timely measures in the local General Hospital Psychiatric Unit, which will not only relieve but keep in suitable perspective the follow-up of patients near at hand in their own homes. Further details are given later in this section.

DIABETIC VISITS

Once more we are without a Diabetic Nurse, and no member of staff is interested to undertake this duty. The visits to the Diabetic Clinic are attended by the nursing staff on a strict rota, also alternating with the West Riding nurses fortnightly. This latter practice has existed since the commencement of the Diabetic Scheme in 1957.

Visits (45 on books): new patients, 148; first visits, 193; re-visits, 6,506. Daily average, 16 patients.

TABLE II

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Table showing numbers and percentages of admissions to hospital under compulsory measures

	SECTION 25		SECTION 26		SECTION 29		TOTAL
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	
1962 ..	45	48.9	7	7.6	40	43.5	92
1963 ..	52	47.3	6	5.4	52	47.3	110
1964 ..	31	26.7	7	6.1	78	67.2	116
1965 ..	25	28.4	10	11.4	53	60.2	88
1966 ..	46	37.4	6	4.9	71	57.7	123
1967 ..	53	39.3	8	5.9	74	54.8	135
1968 ..	58	39.5	9	6.2	82	55.0	149
1969 ..	50	34.5	8	5.5	87	60.0	145

INFECTION

1969 was satisfactory in relation to the low incidence of Infectious Disease.

TABLE III

Disease	Number	
	Notified	Confirmed
Anthrax	—	—
Smallpox	—	—
Dysentery	20	16
Food Poisoning	4	2
Typhoid Fever and Enteric Fever ..	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	10
Malaria	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Acute Encephalitis	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Measles	72	72
Whooping Cough	2	2
Pneumonia—Primary	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	1
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	28	28
Other Forms	4	4
Infective Jaundice	39	35

There were four cases of food poisoning coming to the notice of the Department during the year. Only two of these four notifications were confirmed. The worst case was due to *Clostridium Welchii* found in gravy. There were 42 people at risk and 34 were affected. The kitchen staff were advised.

There were 59 cases of Gastro Enteritis with 208 contacts and 326 specimens were examined.

Out of 20 notifications of Dysentery, 14 cases were confirmed. These cases involved 32 contacts and 73 specimens were obtained.

The Department received three notifications of Meningitis during the year but only one case was confirmed.

There was an increase of Infective Hepatitis when 35 cases were notified.

Five cases of *E. Coli* infection came to our notice during the year with symptoms of sickness and diarrhoea. This organism is a natural and necessary inhabitant of the animal and human gut.

From time to time man exchanges his strain for others which may cause disease and control of infection may prove difficult in succeeding years.

Nurses and Infection

The last year has been relatively quiet, nothing approaching crisis situation has developed.

The influenza epidemic at the New Year produced staff difficulties at all levels but all made satisfactory recoveries, and the fit members coped valiantly with the increased load.

Venereal Disease

Public notices are displayed in all public lavatories concerning diagnosis and free and confidential treatment. The Health Department is concerned with Health Education and employs a Health Visitor-Social Worker jointly with the West Riding County Council for booking patients, recording attendances, tracing contacts and following up those failing to attend. Halifax cases may attend the Harrison Clinic at the Royal Halifax Infirmary or centres at Dewsbury or Huddersfield.

TABLE V

Total number of defaulting patients	..	..	..	..	15
Total number of attendances after visit	..	..	..	..	13
Removed from address	..	..	..	..	2
<hr/>					
Total number of contacts	..	..	..	..	7
Total number of re-visits	..	..	..	..	6
<hr/>					
Total number of Clinic attendances for year 1969	..	..	..	..	205
<hr/>					
Total number of home visits for all purposes for year 1969	..	..	..	..	452
<hr/>					
Positive Wassermann (i.e. on routine blood test)	..	..	..	..	4
Attended	..	..	..	..	4

This section of the report is based upon information provided by the social worker at the Harrison Clinic.

There were during the year 89 new cases of gonorrhoea in Halifax residents. 20 cases of gonorrhoea occurred in Pakistanis, 2 in West Indians, 2 in Cypriots, 1 Dutch and 7 Irish. The rest in British persons (57). Three were aged 16 and one of the 89 cases was 15.

In 1968 there were reported 96 cases of gonorrhoea.

240 other venereal conditions in Halifax residents were treated at the Harrison Clinic and in Huddersfield 27 Halifax residents were treated for V.D. (1 case of syphilis, 8 cases of gonorrhoea and eighteen other infections).

The Halifax statistics bear favourable comparison with other areas. The incidence of gonorrhoea in England and Wales was 17,536 in 1954, 44,962 in 1968 and 51,148 (uncorrected) in 1969.

Unreported in Halifax are cases receiving treatment privately. This is a danger. As a locality we should be forewarned of the national danger of permissiveness, which may lead to decadence.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of tuberculosis continue to decline. The number amongst the immigrant population, however, increases and exceeds those in the indigenous population. In the 15-19 age group there were nine new notifications, seven of which were male and all suffering with respiratory tuberculosis. All immigrant school entrants receive medical examinations and check-ups. Unfortunately older persons may escape the net and examinations should be made with B.C.G. and X-ray prior to embarking.

There were 29 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 8 of which had positive sputum amounting to 27.5% of the total of new cases.

During the year also it was found necessary to have one case admitted to hospital on a Court Order to ensure that he received adequate treatment and to protect his family and public.

There was an increase of new immigrants in the town, 144 during 1969, an increase of 8 as compared with the previous year. In spite of demolition and fictitious addresses, only 30 cases were not traced, being 20.8% of the total. As a result of this work, 3 cases were subsequently notified and as can be seen from the Heaf Table, 180 immigrants were Heaf tested. 144 of these were positive and given X-ray appointments. The acceptance rate of X-ray appointments is low. Most immigrants work on nights and do not relish the idea of attending the M.M.R. at Bradford. Nevertheless 65 attended and, as already mentioned, 3 cases were notified as a result.

Immigrant Follow-up 1969

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						<i>No.</i>	<i>Not traced</i>
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	123	24
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
India	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Trinidad	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Malacca	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
						144	30

Immigrants and Tuberculosis 1969

Total number	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Effective visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Not traced	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Transferred out to another authority				..	..	..	4
X-rayed	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Heaf negative	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Heaf positive	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
							<hr/>
Total Heafs	..	..	..	..	..	..	180

Three immigrants were subsequently notified with tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Table 1969

Removed from Register

Recovered	..	..	..	..	..	29
Lost sight of	..	..	..	..	..	7
Deceased	..	..	..	..	..	17
Transferred out		..	..	..	..	25
Left country	..	..	..	..	..	15
Revision of diagnosis	..	..	..	..	..	1
F.T.A.	..	..	..	..	..	15
						<hr/>
Total removed	..	..	..	..	..	109

Tuberculosis cases brought forward, 1969	..	521
New cases	..	33
Transferred in	..	4
		<hr/>
		558
Less take-offs	..	109
		<hr/>
Cases carried forward, 1970	..	449

Chest Clinic

Details of the work at the Chest Clinic in relation to testing and protecting infants:

B.C.G., including newborn infants	..	..	93
Heaf tests: Positive	..	..	102
Negative	..	..	48
			<hr/>
			150

39 failed to keep their appointments.

Miniature Radiography in Halifax

1. Examinations carried out—	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Miniature X-rays taken . .	2,508	1,446	3,954
(b) Number recalled for large film	14	7	21
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings—			
(a) Cases of active tuberculosis . .	—	—	—
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	4	1	5
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	4	4	8
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	1	—	1
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above)—			
1. Bacterial or virus pulmonary infarctions	1	2	3
2. Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculous	3	1	4
3. Cardiovascular lesions: acquired . .	1	—	1
4. Pleural thickening	—	1	1

Geriatric Report, 1969

During 1969, the slum clearance and demolition programme created difficulties for many of the elderly, in particular those who were thrust from the coal age of cooking and heating into the modern environment of electric and new North Sea gas amenities, under-floor and central heating. These new techniques require mastery, adjustment in budgeting, patience and frequent advice. Whereas before they had been used to small electricity and gas bills, these now form alarming proportions due to the new methods of heating. The help and advice given to overcome these difficulties was much appreciated.

During the winter and towards the end of 1969 it was necessary to have three cases admitted to hospital with hypothermia. Two involved an elderly married couple and the third was an elderly man living alone who had slipped in the snow and was found by neighbours.

Two cases were referred to the Public Health Inspectors requiring home disinfection, one being so bad as to need hospital treatment.

It was necessary on one occasion to use Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. This concerned an elderly lady who had only one leg and was crippled with arthritis. Possibly this lady could have been supported at home if only she had agreed to disclose her income and savings to the Home Help Organiser. (This is a pre-requisite before the Home Help Service can commence and enables the Local Authority to recover part of the cost of the service from patients who can afford it.) Cases such as this refusing to disclose their financial resources or income are charged the full

rate for the service. The patient's condition soon deteriorates, especially if housebound, and require coal fires lighting daily, shopping and pensions, and commodes collecting and emptying. Very often it is these border-line cases who are the most difficult to help. Those who obtain Social Security benefits automatically qualify for the free Home Help Service.

From the tables it will be seen that there has been a slight drop in the total number of new cases referred to the department, but at the same time the hospitals continue to refer an increasing number (39% of the total cases from all sources). More cases between the ages of 75 and 95 have been referred, which is an increase of just over 100. Similarly it will be noticed that more cases who are living alone are now visited by the nurses – 594 in 1969 as compared with 476 in 1968, which is 59% of the total cases on the books.

The elderly are finding it increasingly difficult to have their windows cleaned, apparently this falls outside the scope of the Home Help Service. Others experience difficulty with laundry facilities; often the launderettes are too far away and the Home Helps are unable to fit this service into their tight schedule. One wonders whether there is sufficient need for a mobile laundry collection service which could be run on similar lines to the Meals on Wheels as provided by the W.R.V.S. The laundry would only need to be returned "damp dry".

The help given by the W.R.V.S. in the supply of clothes to needy cases is valued as is the Meals on Wheels Service to the housebound.

GERIATRIC STATISTICS

Cases Referred by:—

Health Department	16
Home Helps	10
Medical Social Workers, H.G.H.	50
Medical Social Workers, R.H.I.	67
Medical Social Workers, St. John's	24
Medical Social Workers, Pinderfields	—
Chiropody	43
Welfare Services	27
Council of Social Services	4
District Nurses.. .. .	25
Mental Health	3
Health Visitors.. .. .	7
Others	51
General Practitioners	8
Applied	7
Laura Mitchell Old People's Club	5
Total New Cases	347

Distribution of Cases as at 31st December, 1969, in Potential Need

Acute Hospital Cases	40
Number receiving visits	966
Patients living alone:	
Men 114	11.3% of total on books
Women 480	47.7% of total on books
Percentage of total on books living alone: 59.04%.	
Of those living alone:	
Men at risk .. 16	14.03% of those living alone
Women at risk 53	10.02% of those living alone
Requiring close supervision	41

Ratio, Males to Females

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total in Age Group</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Ratio Male to Female</i>
Under 50 ..	4	3	7	0.69	1.37
55 to 59.. ..	8	10	18	1.79	1.25
60 to 64.. ..	13	27	40	3.9	2.7
65 to 69.. ..	33	116	149	14.8	3.52
70 to 74.. ..	53	155	208	20.7	2.9
75 to 79.. ..	47	175	222	21.9	3.76
80 to 84.. ..	41	167	208	20.7	4.1
85 to 89.. ..	24	95	119	11.8	3.8
90 to 94.. ..	6	25	31	3.09	4.15
95 plus	—	4	4	0.4	4.0
<hr/>					
Totals, Male and Female	229	777	1,006	Total on Books	

Men: 23% of total.

Case Register

Total Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1969

Total on Register, 1968	1044
New Cases 1969	347
<hr/>	
Aggregate	1,391
Less Take-offs	385
<hr/>	
Total, December, 1969	1,006

Comparison Table, 1964-1969

1964	394 cases on books
1965	609 cases on books
1966	824 cases on books
1967	970 cases on books
1968	1,044 cases on books
1969	1,006 cases on books

Clinics Manned by the Special Nurses

Halifax General Out-Patients, Geriatric
Friday afternoons.

MENTAL HEALTH

During 1969, there were 1,499 patients referred to the Department as against 1,486 the previous year. Of these, only 430 (28.7%) were referred for the first time and the remaining 1,069 (71.3%) were already known to us. The proportion of new patients was similar to the year before. The number of admissions to hospitals dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officers was almost the same as in 1968, 452 compared with 456 in 1968, and the number of compulsory admissions was 146 (149 in 1968). Owing to changes in staff during 1969, there were extensive periods when the establishment was incomplete and it was not until the end of the year that strength was restored. Consequently, the amount of domiciliary visiting was not as great as one would have wished. Nevertheless, the number of visits to cases of mental illness did increase during 1969, being 4,994 compared with 4,635 in 1968. Patients were referred by general practitioners, hospitals and out-patient clinics. In our capacity as social workers we were co-operating closely with psychiatrists. By this means we were guided in management and on the discharge of patients to the community many re-admissions were averted by bringing signs of relapse to notice.

In-patient treatment continued to be given at either Storthes Hall or St. Luke's Hospitals, Huddersfield. A 60-bedded psychiatric unit at the Halifax General Hospital shows signs of becoming a reality in 1970. This should ease pressure on long journeys to Huddersfield and maintain contact with patients in Halifax.

More effective follow-up of patients on leaving psychiatric hospitals should help to reduce the number of re-admissions. The average length of stay in hospital is four to six weeks. Medication and the out-patient clinic can forestall re-admissions.

In the field during the year there were 231 mentally subnormal persons listed. Contact has been maintained with their homes and many problems have been resolved. Assessment, treatment and training were given by the Consultant at Westwood and Stansfield View Hospitals (Dr. Spencer). Unfortunately, it was not possible for various reasons to meet all the demands of the hospitals to discharge as many patients as they would like to the community. Either relatives have not been willing or able to accept the care of some of these patients, or it has not been feasible to offer hostel accommodation for them. It has been our experience that hostel care in the community is not always a good substitute for hospital care and very careful selection is necessary.

A new facet in the care of the severely subnormal was the opening of the Special Care Unit at the Training Centre in February, 1969. This unit provides daily care on a sessional basis for ten such persons attending two or three times each week. Apart from the relief to parents, it was possible to concentrate on habit training, communication and, in some cases, walking. Some responded sufficiently well to graduate to the Junior Training Centre.

The Training Centres continued to function effectively. There was an increase over past years in the number attending the Junior Centre.

The Adult Centre, which is an industrial establishment, operated under difficulties owing to lack of space. Much work was accomplished during the year and with support of local firms out-work was provided. The accommodation will be improved in the future when the new Adult Centre at the Chatham Street site is built. This will permit purpose-built premises to fulfil the modern concepts of training and occupation.

It was disappointing when the valuable work of rehabilitating former mentally ill persons at Theophilus Cottage had to be suspended in June, 1969, when the Matron retired. In spite of every effort to appoint a successor the Hostel remained closed for the remainder of the year. Fourteen persons (5 men and 9 women) were accommodated during the year. Four women were transferred to Furness Drive Hostel as a temporary measure when Theophilus Cottage Hostel closed.

The accommodation at the Furness Gardens and Furness Drive Hostels for mentally subnormal men and women, respectively, was fully used during the year. The admirable work done by the Houseparents at these Hostels in providing a home for mentally handicapped persons continued during the year.

The Therapeutic Social Club met on Monday evenings throughout 1969 at the Laura Mitchell Clinic and those who attended derived benefit from the social intercourse which is of value to former psychiatric patients.

The local Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continued to provide social club activities for its members and a good number of the people known to the Service attended regularly. This is an important contribution to the welfare of handicapped persons who experience difficulty in making social contacts.

The good relationships, extending over many years, were strengthened between the Service and the general practitioners. There was a similar relationship with others in the public sector, both statutory and voluntary, contributing to goodwill and easing complexity.

The Personal Health Sub-Committee which met regularly during the year, is responsible for dealing with matters relating to the Mental Health Service.

Staff as at 31st December, 1969:

Medical Officer of Health:

John G. Cairns, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

K. Malcolm Wood, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
Dip. Obst. R.C.O.G.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:
Leonard Holdsworth, M.S.M.W.O.

Mental Welfare Officers:
Peter L. Nickerson, M.S.M.W.O.
Thomas J. D. Smith, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Mrs. Pamela C. Tansley.
Mrs. Patricia M. Adams.

Social Worker (Child Guidance):
Mrs. C. Berry, M.S.M.W.O.

Welfare Assistant (Child Guidance):
Miss J. Sharples.

Approved Medical Practitioners under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 28(2):

John G. Cairns, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
K. Malcolm Wood, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., Dip.
obst. R.C.O.G.
Willis Henry Craven, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.
Reginald K. Hyland, M.B., B.S.
David H. Ropschitz, M.D., D.P.M.
Montague Segal, B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P.G., M.R.C.S.,
D.P.M.
Geoffrey F. J. Goddard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.
(Lond.).

Suicide, 1969

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Employ- ment</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
24.1.69	Male	50	Ware- house- man	Carbon monoxide (coal gas) poi- soning self administered while the balance of his mind was disturbed.
31.1.69	Male	35	Labour- er	Barbiturate (soneryl) poisoning self administered while the balance of his mind was temporarily dis- turbed. Certified by Coroner. In- quest.
28.3.69	Male	66		Coal gas poisoning self adminis- tered while the balance of his mind was temporarily disturbed (inquest held).
20.6.69	Male	15	School- boy	Decapitation caused by the pass- age of a train over his neck while the balance of his mind was tem- porarily disturbed. Coroner's in- quest held.

11.7.69	Male	55	Labourer	Asprin poisoning self administered while the balance of his mind was temporarily disturbed.
11.7.69	Male	47	Labourer	Barbiturate (tuinal) Poisoning self administered while the balance of his mind was temporarily disturbed.
12.9.69	Female	36	Factory worker	Drowning herself while the balance of her mind was temporarily disturbed (inquest held).
12.9.69	Female	73	Widow	Salicylate (Asprin) poisoning self administered while the balance of her mind was temporarily disturbed.
21.11.69	Female	62	Widow	Barbiturate (tuinal) poisoning self administered while the balance of her mind was temporarily disturbed. Coroner's inquest held.
5.12.69	Female	57	Widow	Barbiturate (carbitral) poisoning self administered while the balance of her mind was disturbed owing to ill-health. Coroner's inquest held.
19.12.69	Female	75	Retired	Asprin poisoning self administered while the balance of her mind was temporarily disturbed. Inquest held.
19.12.69	Male	44	Textile worker	Barbiturate (soneryl) poisoning self administered while the balance of his mind was temporarily disturbed owing to ill-health. Coroner's inquest held.

The total number of suicides during 1969 was twelve. During 1968 the total was seven.

In the table which follows the age and sex distribution of suicides during the 10 years is illustrated.

TABLE XXII
SUICIDES, 1961-69

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and Over	Total	Males	Females
1961	—	3	3	4	2	12	4	8
1962	—	—	5	3	—	8	5	3
1962	—	—	5	3	—	8	5	3
1963	3	5	8	3	2	21	13	8
1964	—	3	4	1	2	10	7	3
1965	1	4	4	2	1	12	8	4
1966	1	2	5	1	2	11	10	1
1967	2	4	7	1	2	16	8	8
1968	—	—	6	—	1	7	2	5
1969	1	3	5	2	1	12	7	5
Total over 10 years	8	24	52	20	13	117	69	48

TABLE XXIII
Distribution of Suicides – Seasonal

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1968	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
1969	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	3

Furness Park Training Centre

Several changes took place in the Centre during the year 1969. The most noteworthy of these being the opening of the Special Care Unit. This unit staffed by a Nursing Sister, Mrs. Hobbs, offers facilities to approximately eleven children attending on a basis of two to three per day. Two of the children originally in the Care Unit have, after a short period, been admitted to full-time training in the Junior Centre.

The Junior Centre programme, with minor adjustments, continued along the usual lines. Several of the 7-8 year old boys are showing promise and the Nursery Group children are also making satisfactory progress. The Medical Officer of Health did a comprehensive medical check-up on all trainees recently and made appropriate recommendations.

We had two student teachers from Leeds doing approximately six weeks' practical work with us and we also took part in a Speech Research Programme organised by Durham University during the year.

Miss Ball, the Deputy Supervisor, retired in January, 1970, after many years' service. This was suitably recognised by tokens of appreciation presented to her at various social functions.

Various social events took place during the year:

- 22.3.69 Round Table Spring Party – Adult trainees only.
 11.12.69 Christmas entertainment – A modern version of the Pied Piper was presented by the women in the Adult Centre to parents and friends including the Ladies' Section of the Halifax Branch of the National Farmers' Union. On this occasion they presented us with a piano and music, a token which was received on behalf of the Department by Mrs. J. G. Gairns, wife of the Medical Officer of Health.
 17.12.69 Christmas Parties were as usual happy events. Father Christmas attended the Junior Party in the afternoon and distributed gifts. The "3 of Clubs" Pop Group and a magician provided suitable entertainment for the Senior Trainees free of cost.

Owing to illness amongst the trainees and staff we were unable to hold our usual Harvest Festival in 1969.

Contract work in the Adult Centre continued satisfactorily and the educational and recreational programme was maintained.

Statistics

Junior Centre

No. on register, 31.12.68: Boys 16; Girls 12; Total 28.

One girl left to live in Catterick during 1969.

No. on register, 31.12.69: Boys 21; Girls 13; Total 34.

Of these, three girls attend erratically and one is in hospital.

One girl was transferred from the Care Unit on 17.11.69.

Care Unit

No. receiving care, 31.12.69: Boys 4; Girls 6.

Adult Centre

			Men	Women	Total
No on register, 1.1.1969	..	..	22	19	41
No on register 31.12.69	..	..	21	21	42
Percentage attendance	..	..	85.2	84.5	84.8
Number of staff: Male Instructors 2; Female Instructors 2.					

Details of Contract Work

A. Sykes (Dorlux) Ltd.				£	s.	d.
Fixing castors on divan bed legs	..	..	..	710	0	0
Cutting polythene panels	..	..	..	48	1	10
Harold Fisher (Plastics) Ltd.						
Stripping plastic parts from moulds	..	..	..	285	16	4
Frank Lister Ltd.						
Forming plastic coating dip wires..	..	..	..	418	1	0
J. Mac King & Co. Ltd.						
Packing plastic foam	..	..	..	2	19	4
Scipio Brook Ltd.						
Supplying bagged firewood	..	..	..	3	15	0
				£1,468	13	6

Value of Laundry Work

Furness Park Centre	3,990 items at 5d.	..	83	2	6
Furness Gardens Hostel	1,784 items at 5d.	..	37	3	4
Furness Drive Hostel	995 items at 5d.	..	20	14	7
			£141	0	5

Printing

42,000 various cards and forms printed during the year.

Summary of work undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officers during the year under the Mental Health Act, 1959

1. Number of patients referred to the Mental Health Service by:

(a) General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	402
(b) Relatives	..	..	..	..	165
(c) Hospitals	..	..	..	..	547
(d) Psychiatric Clinics	..	..	..	..	207
(e) Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	23
(f) Police	..	..	..	..	32
(g) Other sources	..	..	..	..	123
					1,499
2. Of the patients referred (as para. 1) number:—

(a) Admitted to hospital under:—					
(i) Mental Health Act, 1959, s. 5 (Informal)	..				306
(ii) Mental Health Act, 1959, s. 25 (Observation)					50
(iii) Mental Health Act, 1959, s. 26 (Treatment)					8
(iv) Mental Health Act, 1959, s. 29 (Emergency)					87
(v) Mental Health Act, 1959, s. 60 (by Court)	..				1
					452
(b) Referred to General Practitioners and Psychiatric Clinics	..	..	..	..	481
(c) Referred for After-care (Mental Illness)	..				326
(d) Referred for domiciliary visiting (Subnormality)					24
(e) Referred for Guardianship	..	..	..	..	—
(f) Referred to other social agencies	..	..	..	..	94
(g) Admitted to Training Centres (included in (d) above)	..	..	..	..	11
(h) Other means	..	..	..	..	125
3. Number of visits:—

(a) Mental Illness	..	..	..	..	4,994
(b) Subnormality	..	..	..	..	484
					5,478

4. Number of sessions attended at Psychiatric Clinics ..	227
5. Number of patients under care of the Local Health Authority on 31st December, 1968:—	
(a) Receiving domiciliary visits:—	
(i) Mentally ill	437
(ii) Severely subnormal	63
(iii) Subnormal	168
(iv) Psychopathic	76
	<hr/>
	744
	<hr/>
(b) Receiving training, including Special Care Unit:—	
Males under 16 years	23
Females under 16 years	15
Males 16 years and over	22
Females 16 years and over	23
	<hr/>
	83
	<hr/>
(c) Receiving residential care:—	
(i) Theophilus Cottage Hostel (Mental Illness)	—
(ii) Furness Gardens Hostel (Males—Subnormality	4
(iii) Furness Drive Hostel (Females—Subnormality	3
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

Physical Handicaps

The department is indirectly involved with cases referred to the nursing and home help sections. From the first of January, 1967, a register of handicapped children aged 2 on that date (and subsequently on every second birthday for all handicapped children has been kept).

Handicapped children, 1967	21
At 31st December, 1968	33
At 31st December, 1969	40

The Education Officer and Children's Officer are informed of additions and deletions and it is intended that co-ordinated care, education or other supervision should be maintained until the age of 21 years.

Epilepsy

The Chief Welfare Officer is responsible for the general oversight of epileptics and persons applying for motor licences who have to declare disability from this cause are examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

Cerebral Palsy

The report of the Principal School Medical Officer published separately deals with the whole range of child handicaps including cerebral palsy, some of whom may be mentally subnormal. The parents of such children want to know not only how they can be treated, but also educated, employed or cared for, if care at home is not possible. Better survival, through costly operations, sometimes as early as the first day of life, is augmenting the numerical problem of handicapped children with spina bifida, and the Health Department, by establishing its Special Care Unit at Furness Park, may have inaugurated a useful prototype which will be extended when the Adult Training Centre is transferred to new premises in 1970-71.

Other Conditions

Under the heading of physical handicap are included various disorders of the cardio vascular, nervous and renal systems. During the year a patient with renal failure, a male aged about 40, on discharge from the Leeds Genito-Urinary Unit, was serviced by the Department with a Home Dialysis Unit. The kidney machine, which requires the do-ordinated team-work of Housing, Health and Hospital personnel, is a life-line to health which enables the handicapped to enjoy work and other pleasures.

Multiple Sclerosis

There now exists a very close liaison between the Local Health Authority and the Multiple Sclerosis Society's local Committee. The M.S. committee works hard organising events for fund raising, for money both to benefit patients directly and to provide money for research into the causes and possible cure of this condition. The Local Branch of the Society now owns two vans of which one is a purpose-built vehicle for the transport of patients to monthly social evenings and also to convey them further afield when they are taken on holidays, which are arranged and financed by the Branch Committee. The annual outing, Christmas party and the annual general meeting are three outstanding events in the year, the main fund raising events are the Charity Gala and the Flag Day.

I give below details of several M.S. patients known to the Department:

Mrs. A. D. has had to be admitted to hospital. Unfortunately for her, her brother died and although he did not live with her he lived close by and looked after her. After this she was unable to maintain herself and was admitted to hospital.

Mrs. L. H. No better physically, still under the care of the District nurses, is also visited to be bathed. She enjoys living on the top floor of the high riser flats, although she is unable to enjoy the scenery, being confined to bed, but, as she says, she can see the sky.

Mrs. E. S. is still a patient in hospital, but seems to keep cheerful wheeling about in her wheel chair.

Mr. R. G. is still determined not to go out; he says he is quite happy with his television. Persuasion has been used over and over again, but without success.

Mr. J. H. There is a very slow deterioration in this patient. He lives with his wife who looks after him very ably, although the strain must be very great. He enjoys television and until recently attended socials.

Mrs. E. W. is now very active since she acquired a petrol engined car from the Ministry. She and her husband and daughter are very hard workers for the Society's fund-raising efforts.

Mrs. E. M. is about the same. She lives alone but is visited by friends, and her brother. She enjoys holidays at Fleetwood with the Blind Society.

There are several patients in one ward of Northowram Hospital, although not yet in the new hospital they seem fairly content. They will be looking forward to entering the new hospital.

The Society endeavours to get patients away on holidays, mainly to Southport. It also assists with grants to research work into the disease by Professor Lumsden of Leeds University.

Devoted service has been given to the Multiple Sclerosis Society and to cases of physical handicap generally by Mr. William Fitton, the Ambulance Officer. He gives talks to many audiences in Health Education Related to the Handicapped.

Home Helps

The Home Help Service has provided help in 1,071 homes in the Borough during 1969. 111,607 hours were worked by the Home Helps and all types of cases were undertaken. There were 503 applications for help during the year and of these 357 new cases were started.

Staff sickness has been a major problem and some 7,004 working hours were lost. For this reason, at times, it has been difficult to maintain a reasonable service. A study was made on the high sickness rate and it was found that influenza was the main culprit. Despite serious staff shortages during the winter months, all cases wholly dependent on the Service were helped. The amount of help given was criticised at times but all essential duties were covered, namely firelighting, shopping, collecting pensions and the cooking of meals.

Most of the work has been done in the homes of the chronically sick over 65 years of age. Every effort has been made to keep the old people in their own homes for as long as ever possible.

There has been a slight increase in the help given to maternity and ante-natal cases and 812 hours have been worked in these homes.

A marked reduction in the time spent in the care of tuberculosis cases is noted.

The housewife and/or husband ill categories are down.

A slight increase in the time spent in the homes of the mentally ill is recorded and less time with the blind.

Problem families and family care cases have taken less time.

The appointment of an Assistant Home Help Organiser during the year was very much appreciated and as a result the amount of home visiting particularly for supervisory purposes has increased substantially. The cases have been visited regularly in relation to the increase or decrease in the amount of help needed and this has meant greater efficiency.

The Night-Sitter Service has worked very well and every request for help has been met within 12 hours. However, it has come to notice that the Night-Sitter Service is not widely known as it might be and when and where possible verbal publicity has been given. Most requests for night help have come from the General Practitioners and District Nurses.

Good liaison has been maintained with the many statutory and voluntary services from whom aid has been sought on many occasions. Particular thanks are due to the W.R.V.S. for the prompt supply of clothing and the Medical Social Workers at the local hospitals whose help has been invaluable.

The training programme for the Home Helps has continued and thanks are extended to the lecturers for their assistance and advice in their talks on Personal Hygiene, Caring for Geriatrics and Mental Ill-health in the Elderly, etc.

Gratitude and thanks from the department and the patients to the Home Helps and Staff who have given a very valuable service coupled with comforting words and untiring effort in sometimes trying and difficult circumstances.

Number of Home Helps at end of year 1969:

Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	84

No. of Night-Sitters at end of year 1969:

Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	<i>No. of cases where domestic help was pro- vided during the year 1969</i>	<i>No. of hours worked</i>	<i>Cases Completed</i>
Maternity/ante-natal ..	27	811	27
Chronic sick—			
Under 65	84	7845	33
65 and over ..	867	97,746	254
Tuberculosis	4	168	4
Housewife ill—			
Under 65	27	1,482	16
65 and over ..	19	701	15
Husband ill—			
Under 65	3	347	2
65 and over ..	2	33	2
Mental Health	8	90	6
Blind	19	1,918	3
Family care	9	192	7
Problem families ..	2	274	1
	<hr/> 1,071	<hr/> 111,607	<hr/> 370

No. of applications for help received: 503 (including 146 abortive).

TABLE I
Comparison Table of New Cases

	1968	1969
Chronic sick (including blind) ..	321	312
Tuberculosis	5	1
Mental Health	1	6
Maternity and ante-natal	23	18
Housewife ill	29	14
Husband ill	6	1
Problem families/Family care ..	4	5
	<hr/> 389	<hr/> 357

TABLE II
Comparison Table of Case Loads

	1967	1968	1969
Cases brought forward	537	623	714
New cases	468	389	357
	<hr/> 1,005	<hr/> 1,012	<hr/> 1,071
Cases for year ..	382	298	370
	<hr/> 623	<hr/> 714	<hr/> 701

TABLE III
Comparison Table of Hours Worked

	1968	1969
Chronic sick (including blind) ..	106,226	107,510
Tuberculosis	722	168
Mental Health	127	90
Maternity and ante-natal ..	579	811
Housewife ill	4,554	2,183
Husband ill	756	380
Problem families	3,537	465
Total	116,501	111,607
	1968	1969

TABLE IV
Analysis of Hours Paid

Hours worked	116,501	111,607
Added time	70	9
Travelling time	2,754	2,357
Sickness	6,642	7,004
Leave	6,984	8,627
Total hours paid	132,951	129,604
Wastage, i.e. hours paid not worked	16,450	17,997

TABLE V
Domiciliary Visits

1967	1968	1969
1,532	1,289	2,314

TABLE VI
Night-Sitter Service

		1968			1969	
	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Hours worked</i>	<i>Nights Attended</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Hours worked</i>	<i>Nights Attended</i>
Male ..	14	697	60	15	924	91
Female ..	27	2,556	251	30	1,653	167
	41	3,253	311	45	2,577	258
Cases finished	37			44		
Cases cd. fwd.	4			1		

SECTION III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HEALTH CENTRES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

PLAY GROUPS : MOTHER AND BABY CLUBS

DAILY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS

DAY NURSERIES AND CHILDMINDING

MORAL WELFARE

MIDWIFERY

HEALTH VISITING

HOME NURSING

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

HEALTH CENTRES

During the year plans were completed to build a Health Centre in Nursery Lane. The Health Committee and the Executive Council are confident that when completed in 1970 the Centre will attract family doctors to the town. It should be our aim to build (or modify existing buildings) three Health Centres, one at Laura Mitchell Clinic and the third at Kings Cross by 1975.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Health clinics continue to function at Laura Mitchell Clinic and district clinics throughout the town. We foresee a need for another in the Keighley Road West area which will be a growing residential centre by 1970. The mothers enjoy the social contacts in friendly surroundings and are encouraged to consult the Health Visitors about health and family problems. A large number of babies are examined by Dr. Wood or Assistant Medical Officers who advise doctors by telephone or by letter about development or mal-development and attention can often be given which prevents illness. Difficulties which are encountered are concerned with feeding and psychological reactions, but defects and handicaps may be observed in the incipient stages which can be corrected. "At Risk" registers will always ensure follow-up in the home and in the hospital good working relations are maintained with Dr. Murphy, the Consultant Paediatrician, who acts as the co-ordinator in a medical (as distinct from a health) sense when conditions discovered at the clinic are referred by way of the family doctor for special diagnosis or treatment. The staff consists of doctors, health visitors, clinic assistants and voluntary workers. Opportunity is afforded to make contacts with family doctors, and during the year we have been attempting to bring about attachment schemes to doctors' surgeries. This will be a process which will require a great deal of patience and will depend on grouping doctors according to the districts in which their patients reside, the difficulty being that Health Visitors and Nurses work in districts, while Doctors may attend patients further afield than the district surrounding their surgeries. During 1969 we have had two experimental attachments. From the clinic, visits may be made to the Homes of Child Minders, to Play Groups or Day Nurseries, or special visits in relation to the handicapped or socially deprived. There are now 21 play groups registered with the Local Health Authority (19 in 1968) and Child Minders number 30 (1 in 1968).

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS 1969

No. of Sessions	Attendances			Medical Officers' Consultations	
	0-1 year		1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years
	1st	Sub.	1st and Sub.		
470	1,289	9,434	3,601	1,525	4,821

The following table shows attendances at the Child Health Clinics during recent years:

<i>Year</i>	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
No. of sessions ..	476	483	483	484	484	470
Total attendances	17,481	17,875	17,232	16,246	14,981	14,324
Average attendances	36	37	35	34	30	30

Number of infants on "At Risk" Register	141
Number of children on "Handicapped" Register ..	39
No. of hospital reports received from consultants ..	2,470
No. of domiciliary visits paid by M.O.H. and medical staff	119
No. of children waiting for day nurseries at end of 1968	109
No. of child minders, 31.12.68	30
No. of children being minded as at 31.12.69	58

ISSUE OF WELFARE FOODS

National Dried Milk	3,213 tins
Ostermilk	17,421 tins
Trufood	4,130 tins
Cow and Gate ..	4,331 tins
SMA	1,694 tins
Orange Juice ..	21,093 bottles
Cod Liver Oil ..	1,846 bottles
Vitamin A and D ..	1,104 packets

PHENYLKETONURIA TESTS

During the year this test was suspended and the Guthrie Test replaced it; this is not a popular test as the mothers object to the heel stab necessary and it is not done readily by the midwives, but nevertheless is completed in every case. There have not been any positive cases reported this year.

Tests:

Health Visitors	160
Midwives	121

Guthrie Tests:

Midwives	121
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ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

The ante-natal clinic is the centre of domiciliary care when the expectant mother chooses to have her baby at home.

Complete clinical control is maintained so that abnormalities are corrected. hospitalisation is effected where necessary, and blood, urine and other tests are made to prevent the onset of toxæmia of pregnancy. Doctors and midwives establish the routine; Mr. Emblin, the Consultant, provides special expertise where this is required. The total care relates to the mother or the foetus.

	1968	1969
Number of blood samples taken for the first time during the pregnancy	416	668
Total number of blood samples taken	744	867
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected	3	1
Number of rhesus positive cases	721	565
Number of rhesus negative cases	59	77

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Number of Sessions per Month	New Cases	Total Attendances
1968	16	593	1,857
1969	16	466	2,076

DENTAL TREATMENT

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	17	17	14	14	24	31	2	14	3
Children under five	183	172	166	43	27	265	137	3	2

Play Groups and Mother and Baby Clubs

These twenty-one groups promote socialisation and are in the main child centred, but in the Mother and Baby Club the mother receives special consideration. Young women with their first child may have little idea as to how to instigate and participate in play, and consequently feel inadequate, lack confidence and with the resulting tension the relationship between mother and child deteriorates and soon the whole family may be affected. For women such as this the Mother and Baby Club is ideal.

Daily Nursery -- Laura Mitchell Clinic

Number of available places (24 × 8)	192
10 sessions per week (18 + 15)	33
	<hr/>
	225
(8 sessions of 24; 1 session of 18; 1 session of 15)	
Number of available places (throughout year) ..	225

Average daily attendance:						<i>Attendances</i>
Yearly total	..	..	..	..	..	7,197
Monthly average	..	..	..	..	..	599
Weekly average	..	..	..	..	..	149
Daily average	..	..	..	..	..	29
Morning session (to 16 Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	15
Afternoon session (to 16 Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	14
Number on attending register:						
Actually attending on 1st January	..	..	..	..	..	53
Number left to start school (Christmas)	..	..	..	..	..	20
Number of new children in January	..	..	..	..	..	14
Number on waiting list	..	..	..	..	..	126

Day Nurseries

Regarding the groups described above no meals are served. In Day Nurseries the children arrive early in the morning and may receive three meals per day. Day Nurseries fulfil a special role for the simple reason that no other person is available to care for the child if the mother is ill or at work. Physically (and sometimes mentally) handicapped children can be helped by normal play associations, but neither the voluntary nor official groups should have more than one handicapped child at a session. Mentally handicapped children below the age of 5 can, before ascertainment, be admitted informally to the Furness Park Junior Training Centre.

Craigie Lea

We had a very quiet year with only three changes of staff. During the summer we made quite a lot of jam with home grown strawberries and raspberries. In October we held a very successful Bring and Buy Sale attended by the Mayoress, Mrs. Liley. This enabled us to buy Christmas presents and toys for the children. We had no serious accidents, only minor abrasions.

Attendances at Craigie Lea

No. of Children on Register, 1.1.69	..	..	..	..	71
No. added to Register	..	..	..	..	85
No. removed from Register	..	..	..	..	82
No. remaining on Register, 31.12.69	..	..	..	..	82

Average Number of Children Attending

	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Daily</i>
January to March	.. 3,368	259	52
April to June	.. 3,548	273	55
July to September	.. 2,979	271	54
October to December	.. 3,633	279	56

Injections Completed

Measles	15
Triple	11
Polio	17

Infectious Diseases

Chicken Pox	30
Mumps	8

Reasons for Admission to Nursery during 1969

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. on Register 1/1/69</i>	<i>No. Admitted during 1969</i>	<i>No. on Register 31/12/69</i>
Illness of Parents	3	8	4
Debilitated Children	—	1	1
Confinement	—	—	—
Illegitimacy	24	18	19
Children of Widows/Widowers	4	3	2
Separated Parents	14	10	13
Father in H.M. Forces	1	—	—
Adverse Housing	—	—	—
Poor Financial Circumstances	19	46	36
Others, P. and B.	6	2	7

It should be noted that we have several children attending the nursery who live in very bad housing conditions, but these children also come under other categories, e.g. illegitimacy and separated parents.

Ling Bob Nursery

The average daily attendance of children has been 37.9%, a 2.4% increase on the previous year.

We had a fair number of children absent with infectious diseases: measles 4, chicken pox 19, mumps 2, bronchial pneumonia 1.

Injections completed at the Nursery during the year: triple 5, polio 8, smallpox vaccination 4.

We find the majority of children entering the Nursery after the age of 18 months have already had their injections. A doctor attends the Nursery at intervals to carry out medical inspections and any injections required.

There have been no accidents to children, other than minor ones which were attended to at the Nursery.

A Nursery Assistant put her arm through the window, suffering lacerations. She attended the Halifax Royal Infirmary and had 16 sutures, being stood off work for two weeks.

We engaged a new Nursery Nurse in September who had just completed her training in Halifax.

Attendances

No. of children on Register, 1.1.69	..	..	..	..	30
No. added to Register	..	..	..	..	59
No. Removed from Register	..	..	..	..	56
No remaining on Register, 31.12.69	..	..	..	..	53

Reasons for Admission to Nursery during 1969

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. on Register 1/1/69</i>	<i>No. Admitted during 1969</i>	<i>No. on Register 31/12/69</i>
Illness of Parents	2	3	—
Debilitated Children	—	—	—
Confinement	—	2	—
Illegitimacy	11	9	5
Children of Widowers/Widows ..	4	—	3
Parents Separated	5	16	13
Father in H.M. Forces	—	—	—
Adverse Housing Conditions ..	—	—	—
Poor Financial Circumstances ..	4	1	3
Others. Teachers and Business ..	24	27	29

Infectious Diseases

Chicken Pox	19
Measles	4
Mumps	2
Bronchial Pneumonia	1

Injections Given and Completed

4 vaccination for Small Pox.
8 Poliomyelitis.
5 Triple.

DAY NURSERY ATTENDANCES 1969

Attendances	Craigie Lea	Ling Bob
No. of children on register 1/1/69	71	30
No. added to register	85	59
No. removed from register	82	56
No. remaining on register 31/12/69	82	53

REASONS FOR ADMISSION TO NURSERIES DURING 1969

Categories	No. on register 1/1/69	No. admitted during 1969	No. on register 31/12/69
Illness of Parents	5	11	4
Debilitated Children	—	1	1
Confinement	—	2	—
Illegitimacy	35	27	24
Children of Widows/Widowers	8	3	5
Parents separated	19	26	26
Father in H.M. Forces ..	1	—	—
Adverse housing conditions ..	—	—	—
Poor financial circumstances	23	47	39
Others, Teachers and Businesses	30	29	36

AVERAGE No. OF CHILDREN ATTENDING

1969	Quarterly	Weekly	Daily
January — March	2,815	216	43
April — June	2,838	218	44
July — September	2,484	191	38
October — December	3,124	240	48

Child Minders

Women who undertake to care for children in their own homes for reward are known as Child Minders. This method can be highly satisfactory. Both the premises and the persons in the premises have to satisfy certain standards laid down. The method has had limited use only in Halifax, but during the last quarter of 1968 considerable publicity was given to the new regulations and in 1969 the numbers had risen to 30.

MORAL WELFARE

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER — ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE

On the 1st January, 1969, 5 pregnant girls and 1 mother were resident at St. Margaret's House.

38 girls were admitted during the year from the following areas:

Halifax County Borough	..	..	..	14
Dewsbury County Borough	..	..	..	2
West Riding of Yorkshire	..	..	..	19
Huddersfield County Borough	..	..	..	2
Kenilworth	..	..	..	1

23 girls took their babies home.

2 girls returned home before their confinements.

11 girls had their babies placed for adoption by the following Societies:

York Adoption Society	8
Bradford Diocesan Adoption Committee ..	2
Doncaster Adoption Society	1

2 babies went to foster-parents. 1 baby was stillborn.

On the 31st December, 1969, 1 pregnant girl and 2 mothers with their babies were resident at St. Margaret's House.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER – SOCIAL WORK

During the year 122 people have been referred to us, of whom 114 were expecting or had illegitimate babies (94 were single girls and 20 were married women) and 8 were family problems. 80 were from the Halifax Borough area and 42 from the West Riding County Council area.

8 girls were 15 years of age or under, and 61 were between 16 and 20 years.

19 girls were admitted to St. Margaret's Mother and Baby Home.

9 babies were fostered prior to being placed with adopters.

On the 31st March, 1970, the position of the mothers and babies was as follows:—

MARRIED WOMEN (20)

- 5 babies were with their mothers in their own home.
- 1 baby was with mother in the parental home.
- 1 baby was adopted.
- 2 babies were with their mothers in the marital home.
- 3 babies were with their parents who were co-habiting.
- 1 baby is in the care of the Local Authority.
- 1 child is with relatives.
- 1 mother has left the area.
- 5 mothers were still awaiting their confinement.

SINGLE GIRLS (94)

- 29 babies were with their mothers in the parental home.
- 13 babies were with their mothers in their own home.
- 13 babies were adopted.
- 6 babies were with their parents co-habiting.
- 7 babies were with their mothers who are now married.
- 1 baby died at birth.
- 1 baby in hospital.
- 1 baby with a foster-mother.
- 2 girls' pregnancies were terminated.
- 3 girls were referred to the Roman Catholic Moral Welfare Society.
- 2 girls left the area.
- 12 expectant mothers.
- 2 mothers and 2 babies in St. Margaret's Mother and Baby Home.
- 2 expectant mothers in St. Margaret's Mother and Baby Home.

Midwifery

The biennial visit of the C.M.B. to Training Schools was made in November and was satisfactory, at least the absence of any report would indicate such a result.

Staffing of the Midwifery Department has been difficult during the whole of the year. Recruitment of trained pupils as midwives has relieved the situation, and we welcome them as additional much-needed staff.

Seeking information and comparing accommodation entailed visiting Bradford, Sheffield, Huddersfield and Leeds, in an endeavour to help Halifax Local Authority to make adequate provision for pupils after the closure of Kirby Leas. At the moment of writing no knowledge of the location of these premises is to hand, but it is envisaged that in such accommodation catering will be of a personal nature, a decision which after some of my experiences over the past year I heartily endorse.

The car allowances crisis was dealt with during June, this being the end of the six months' trial period, and was amicably settled.

Maternity Figures

<i>Year</i>			<i>Domiciliary Deliveries</i>	<i>Hospital Early Discharges</i>
1960	..	..	660	146
1961	..	..	571	65
1962	..	..	608	130
1963	..	..	598	174
1964	..	..	491	213
1965	..	..	505	287
1966	..	..	459	209
1967	..	..	430	234
1968	..	..	351	217
1969	..	..	387	210

Each year shows a decline in domiciliary deliveries, an increase in births in hospitals and discharges therefrom before the completion of the puerperium. At first restraint in Halifax was imposed on 48-hour discharge but shortage of hospital beds causes this not wholly satisfactory practice to be in the ascendency.

CONFINEMENT AT HOME AND IN HOSPITAL

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ..	491	505	459	430	351	387
Percentage of Total Confinements ..	21 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	30 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	24 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	23 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	21 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	24 ⁰ / ₁₀₀

MIDWIFERY STATISTICS

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Authority at 31st December, 1969		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives Institutions	Total
Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of National Health Service Act	8	—	8
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed Hospital Management Committee, etc.	—	30 (8 Part-time)	30 (8 Part-time)
Midwives in Private Practice	1	—	1
TOTAL	9	30 (8 Part-time)	39 (8 Part-time)

MIDWIVES DELIVERIES AT HOME AND HOSPITAL

	Number of Deliveries in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1969		
	Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Total
	As Midwives	As Midwives	As Midwives
Midwives employed by the Authority	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations			
(a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of National Health Service Act	387	—	387
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	1222	1222
Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
TOTAL	387	1222	1609

SUMMARY OF WORK OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1969

<i>Administration of Analgesia</i>	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Pethidine only	39	4	43
Pethidine and Trilenc	89	20	109
Trilenc only	134	22	156
Total number of deliveries attended	262	46	308

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING 1969

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice ..	8	30	1	39
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address ..	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name ..	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help	195	—	—	195
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice	1	21	—	22
(g) Deaths occurring in practice: (i) Mothers ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ..	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead ..	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	—	—	—

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act 1956, by a midwife:

For Domiciliary Cases—

(i) Where the medical practitioner has arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	118
(ii) Others	17

C.M.B. Rules Notifications

Notifications received in accordance with Central Midwives' Board Rules:

Notification of Stillbirth	1
Notification of having laid out a dead body ..	0
Liable to be a source of infection	2

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child	36
Of these—	
Foetal Distress	3
Discharging eye(s)	13
Discharging ear(s)	1
Jaundice	1
Gastro-Enteritis	1
Thrush	8
Prematurity	1
Others	3
Loss of weight	4
Stillbirth	1

HEALTH VISITING

The following table shows the work of health visitors for the year under review:

	No. of Health Visitors employed at end of year		No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year						
			Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1-5		
	Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	T.B.	Other Cases
1969	5	1	317	434	1636	3169	6453	40	1849

Health Visitors

By virtue of the dedication and loyalty of our depleted staff this department has carried on supplemented by the appointment of assistant Health Visitors who are all trained nurses.

Problems have been dealt with adequately, and the families taken care of in all their difficulties. The average Halifax mother attending the clinics would not be conscious of any change in the attitudes of staff in spite of the strain under which they are all working at present.

Hearing Tests

The hearing tests for babies of 9 months old have deteriorated in numbers since the introduction of the new scheme for immunisation has rearranged the attendance to seven and a half months; the break of six weeks is too long and the mothers' memory cannot cope with it.

Number of cases attended, 90. Of these two were referred to their own doctors, who further referred them to the E.N.T. specialist.

Talks given by staff were not so numerous. Lectures to nurses in training are now considerably reduced. Miss Savage, 6; Mr. Beer 10.

General Nursing

The "In-Service Training" for State Enrolled Nurses planned for Autumn, 1969, did not take place in Halifax; our three pupils joined the Bradford course. Results were not inspiring – two failed and one did not complete the course due to illness.

In June several members of the General Nursing staff attended a course of lectures at the Halifax Royal Infirmary on 'Modern Drug Techniques'.

Miss Blockley, Regional Nursing Officer, visited in July. She was a very intense and voluble woman whose one aim was to sell to us Attachment to the G.P.'s, but could not see, or would not see, the differences between County Borough and County services. So sure was she that a visit in February to convince the doctors was promised but did not materialise. Meanwhile we started our own scheme with the doctors, who are willing to co-operate. Whilst there are no great achievements to talk about, we are at least plodding along gently.

During the year a varied number of conferences have been attended, in London, Manchester and Bradford by Miss Walker, Mr. Beer and Miss Savage.

Staff changes have been various at all levels, but chiefly amongst the Bath Attendants – in these most cases were married women, and husbands' change of occupation was the cause. Happily there is always a waiting list of women for this work. The staff are very grateful for this valuable assistance from these dedicated women.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Number of Visits</i>
Acute Medical	1,033	46,190
Chronic Medical	—	—
Surgical	559	12,550
Tuberculosis.. .. .	11	498
Abortion	—	—
Other.. .. .	19	1,167
Total	1,622	60,405

NURSING HOMES

The following table shows the position of nursing homes in the town.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Nursing Homes first registered during 1967 ..	—	—	—	—
Nursing Homes on the register at the end of 1969	2	—	32	32

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination and immunisation programmes have been carried out without any serious reactions. The bulk of the work is done at Baby Health Clinics and careful note is made by the staff for sore arms, swelling at site of injection or reactionary fever. In 1969 these have been notable by their absence. In one or two cases of vaccination by Smallpox Vaccine, however, mild vaccinia was reported. Immunisation and vaccination rates are very low for Halifax compared with national average and a proportion of babies are done privately without statistical inclusion in the Departmental figures. More adults present themselves for Smallpox Vaccination, some of whom have not been protected in infancy. Great care is required in administering a minimal dose to the latter by the multiple pressure technique to prevent reactions, which in some instances are dangerous.

During the year a lunch time clinic was started to replace the monthly evening sessions. These clinics are held at 1.30 p.m. at Powell Street on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday each week. Shortage of Health Visitors affects attendances for it is impossible to secure normal rates of protection without Health Education at personal level in the home.

DIPHTHERIA

No. of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the period ending 31st December, 1969				Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection		Total		During 12 months ending 31st December, 1969
Under 5	5-15			
807	248	1115		1233

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

A greater number of children (as seen from the table below) received the sugar lump. This is not reflected in the national tables where there seems to be a reduction of 20 per cent.

By Local Authority Doctors	..	..	..	25,756
By General Practitioners	..	..	..	14,264
Third injection	..	..	..	38,001
Fourth injections	..	..	..	19,289

These figures are quite valueless and the object which must be satisfied is the 100 per cent protection of infants before the age of one year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

According to the numerical statistics, a greater number of the population were vaccinated. According to national percentages, however, there is a fall which shows Halifax to be in a dangerous position should an epidemic strike.

No. of persons Vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period:—

Age at 31st Dec. 1969	Under 1	1-4	5-15	16 or over	Total 1969	Gross Total
No. Vaccinated	8	377	53	78	516	18,535
No. Re-vaccinated	3	64	95	468	630	13,070

Traditionally it has been a town which has resisted all sorts of vaccination until an epidemic is in our midst, but to be fair I believe that the low figure results partially from mistakes in the return of statistics.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The result of the B.C.G. Vaccination of school children of the 13 years age group during September-October 1969 was:

Number of children in age group..	..	..	1,380
Number of acceptances for B.C.G.	..	..	1,170
Percentage of age group accepting	..	..	80.92
Number skin tested	..	..	1,150
Percentage of acceptances tested	..	..	98.28
Attendances for inspection..	..	..	1,105
Number absent	..	..	45
Of these—Positive	..	..	133
Negative	..	..	972
Of those inspected—Vaccinated	..	..	947
Referred X-ray	..	..	133
Number absent	..	..	25
Attended X-ray	..	..	107
Number absent	..	..	26
Result of X-ray—			
No radiographic evidence of disease	..		107

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN

The following table shows the percentages vaccinated for Halifax together with the equivalent national figures:

	<i>Children born in 1969</i>			Smallpox (Children under 2) (4)
	Whooping Cough (1)	Diphtheria (2)	Poliomyelitis (3)	
England and Wales	66	67	65	31
Local Authority ..	47	48	45	9

If there is validity in this table, which must be accepted, there is a great responsibility for each individual family to secure a better response to the facilities supplied at Baby Clinics, General Practitioners' surgeries or at the special clinic held in Powell Street.

We started Measles Vaccinations during the year for all priority groups, i.e. those in nurseries and all in the 4-7 age group, and it is our intention to offer this vaccine to all two-year-olds. Our effort was set back when, in common with other authorities, we were asked to return our batch to the manufacturer as a safety precaution.

PERSONS IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS 1969
(b) COMPLETE PRIMARY COURSE

Vaccination Centre	ANTIGEN USED						Number Immunized			
	Diph- theria	Diphtheri Whooping Cough and Tetanus Combined	Diphtheria &Whooping Cough Combined	Diphtheria and Tetanus Com- bined	Whoop- ing Cough	Tet- anus	Number of Persons	Diphtheria Singly or in Combination	Whooping Cough singly or in Combination	Tetanus Singly or in Combination
Child Welfare Centres	—	745	—	8	—	—	753	753	745	755
Schools & School Clinic	1	—	—	240	—	33	274	241	—	277
General Practitioners	—	117	—	3	—	118	238	117	117	120
Total	1	862	—	251	—	151	1,265	1,114	862	1,264

(a) REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	12	25	—	48	—	—	73	73	25	73
Schools & School Clinic	—	5	—	1075	—	477	1,569	1,092	5	1,557
General Practitioners	12	41	—	27	—	23	91	68	41	91
Total	—	71	—	1,150	—	500	1,733	1,233	71	1,721

COMBINED PRIMARY/REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	—	770	—	56	—	—	826	826	770	826
Schools & School Clinic	12	5	—	1,315	—	510	1,842	1,332	5	1,830
Total	12	775	—	1,371	—	510	2,668	2,158	775	2,656

(a) Reinforcing course.

(b) Complete primary course

YEAR OF BIRTH	ANTIGEN USED					NUMBERS IMMUNISED			
	Diphtheria	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Combined	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Combined	Diphtheria and Tetanus Combined	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Diphtheria (Singly or in Combination)	Whooping Cough (Singly or in Combination)	Tetanus (Singly or in Combination)
1969	—	39	—	—	—	—	39	39	39
1968	—	58	—	6	—	—	64	58	64
1967	—	77	—	4	—	1	81	77	82
1966	—	14	—	3	—	—	17	14	17
1965	—	18	—	6	—	2	24	18	26
Totals 1965-69	—	206	—	19	—	3	225	206	228
1955-64	1	20	—	222	—	45	243	20	288
Totals 1955-69	1	226	—	241	—	48	468	226	516

REINFORCING COURSE

1969	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1968	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	9
1967	—	6	—	2	—	1	8	6	9
1966	—	3	—	2	—	—	5	3	5
1965	—	4	—	13	—	—	17	4	17
Totals 1963-68	11	66	—	805	—	5	882	66	876
1955-64	15	45	—	1,118	—	135	1,178	45	1,298
Totals 1955-69	26	111	—	1,923	—	140	2,060	111	2,174

COMBINED PRIMARY/REINFORCING COURSE

Totals 1955-69	27	337	—	2,164	—	188	2,528	337	2,690
(a) Reinforcing course									
(b) Complete primary course									

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION—NUMBERS OF HALIFAX PERSONS, IN AGE GROUPS, GIVEN PRIMARY
COURSE OF INJECTIONS**

Year of Birth	YEAR OF IMMUNIZATION															Total	Total in Age Groups
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969		
1955	398	224	38	33	13	20	51	21	9	7	3	6	—	9	4	836	Total 5 – 15 years at end of 1969 12,234
1956	—	479	197	25	25	39	73	30	11	7	4	2	2	12	8	914	
1957	—	—	600	186	34	50	53	15	30	18	6	3	2	10	11	1018	
1958	—	—	—	424	179	75	58	18	23	57	47	9	3	13	17	923	
1959	—	—	—	—	704	141	102	13	18	29	75	37	5	8	9	1141	
1960	—	—	—	—	—	856	577	107	17	17	20	152	17	15	7	1785	Total under Five years at end of 1969 2,779
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	347	45	30	14	41	58	33	13	1018	
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	470	62	25	27	39	104	63	1138	
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	485	50	24	7	70	78	1129	
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	607	57	12	24	14	1266	
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	558	15	24	24	1066	
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	464	47	17	1008	
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	426	81	1000	
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	64	732	
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	

SECTION IV

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

AMBULANCE SERVICE

SOCIAL WELFARE

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

HEALTH EDUCATION

LOAN EQUIPMENT

FIRE GUARDS

INCONTINENCE PADS

CONVALESCENT HOME

CHIROPODY

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

ORTHOPAEDIC

CONGENITAL DEFECTS

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT Sec. 47

CREMATIONS

PUBLIC MORTUARY

CALDERDALE WATER BOARD

SEWERAGE

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Staff

The staff position has deteriorated during the year. Dr. Jindal left in May, 1969, and could not be replaced. The Health Visiting establishment has been reinforced by nurses without Health Visitor training and this has meant a great strain on those performing special techniques such as hearing tests and other developmental investigations. Both the Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy have conducted clinics and this is not entirely satisfactory where it means that the administrative work, attendances at committees and the special investigations which are required by Ministry departments have still to be reckoned with.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During 1969 the Ambulance Service fleet consisted of 12 dual-purpose ambulances, one of which was an Austin Gypsy, the remainder being L.D. 5s.

The staff was made up as follows:—

- 1 Ambulance Officer
- 4 Shift Leaders
- 21 Driver Attendants
- 2 Telephonists (male).

A study of the attached statistical table will reveal that during 1969 we carried something in the region of 3,000 less patients than we did in 1968 but the mileage did not decrease in ratio as one might expect. It is extremely difficult to run a service such as this with economy in view, in fact it is almost impossible, but every effort is made to be as economical as possible without impairing the efficiency of the service.

I would think that due to the advance of medical skill and different methods of treatment we have to transport patients more often to out-of-town hospitals. Two particular types of patient come to mind in this respect: (1) patients using the kidney unit at Leeds; and (2) children attending the Children's Hospital at Sheffield. In the first category we have had as many as three patients attending, and they must be there early in the morning and brought home again in the evening three times per week. This alone involves the service in journeys totalling 240 miles. In the second category children are taken weekly to Sheffield. Some appointments are on the same day but some are on different days; some are on the same day but perhaps one in the morning and two in the afternoon. We try to get the hospitals concerned to bring these appointments so that we can make one journey there and back. Not always with success, I am afraid.

The ambulance driver is now being recognised as the professional he undoubtedly is. With the introduction of Miller type training, which our staff are undertaking, and the issue of the Miller Certificate, the staff feel that they have been lifted above the average voluntary first-aider. Also the abolishing of the annual first aid examination was a great step forward. There is only one fault I

find with the system now, and it is the lack of thought given to revision and follow-up training. Staff had previously to attend revision courses provided by the authority when required, which was annually in the case of this service, but now there is no legislation to enforce this.

During the year the Transport Manager and his staff have serviced and repaired the vehicles of the fleet, a service for which I would like to extend my thanks to the Manager and his staff. I would also take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association for their help in escorting our patients on longer journeys, and in some cases conveying them by car.

In closing I would thank the Medical Officer of Health and his staff for the help and co-operation extended during the year, and 'ast, but by no means least, a word of praise for the ambulance crews who do a very good job, often under trying circumstances.

The following summary is a record of the work done by the service fleet over the past ten years.

Year	No. of Vehicles in service 31st Dec.		Total No. of Journeys during the year	Total No. of Patients carried during the year	No. of Accidents, and other Emergency Journeys inc. in Col. 3	Mileage during the year	Total Mileage for the year
1960	Ambulances	5	6,104	16,761	2,156	65,771	128,654
	Car Amb.	4	5,066	13,099	1,760	62,883	
1961	Ambulances	7	9,398	25,108	2,907	105,309	135,439
	Car Amb.	3	2,430	6,921	275	30,130	
1962	Ambulances	8	9,435	26,447	3,103	113,504	145,383
	Car Amb.	2	2,450	8,045	110	31,879	
1963	Ambulances	8	10,670	31,039	2,982	130,365	156,236
	Car Amb.	2	1,896	7,434	42	25,871	
1964	Ambulances	9	11,443	33,864	2,999	137,427	161,252
	Car Amb.	1	1,697	7,162	36	23,825	
1965	Ambulances	9	11,910	36,914	2,959	149,516	166,480
	Car Amb.	1	971	4,245	3	16,964	
1966	Ambulances	11	12,123	38,061	2,964	163,912	170,805
	Car Amb.	0	388	1,723	0	6,893	
1967	Ambulances 11 (Dual Purpose)		13,195	40,413	3,349	175,491	175,491
1968	Ambulances 11 (Dual Purpose)		13,326	42,097	2,849	180,068	180,068
1969	Ambulances 12 (Dual Purpose)		13,306	38,652	3,081	181,030	181,030

CATEGORIES

1969	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Street Accidents	72	57	49	56	61	65	76	72	53	67	66	79	773
Street Illness	30	30	33	26	22	32	29	31	25	19	19	31	327
Works Accidents	9	4	5	6	4	11	9	7	16	8	12	5	96
Works Illness	7	10	6	6	6	5	6	4	3	1	9	8	75
Home Accidents	76	60	55	70	72	86	80	102	70	76	65	77	889
Maternity	110	71	94	65	51	69	57	55	59	65	62	65	823
Obstetrical	16	18	20	16	23	13	15	21	14	22	22	14	214
Mental	0	4	8	7	4	8	5	12	125	12	4	5	74
House Transfers	13	10	14	7	10	9	11	15	6	5	7	10	117
Hospital Transfers	91	101	82	84	78	77	55	67	124	89	106	121	1,075
Out-Patients	2,490	2,079	2,298	2,522	2,467	2,358	2,494	2,272	2,219	2,684	2,413	2,335	28,631
Admissions	386	295	359	326	317	293	280	265	332	290	348	425	3,916
Discharges	132	143	178	122	129	110	144	128	134	127	126	169	1,642
TOTAL	3,432	2,882	3,201	3,313	3,243	3,137	3,259	3,050	3,058	3,473	3,260	3,344	3,8562

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL MILEAGE

				Ambulances
1968	..	..	..	46,435
1969	..	..	..	42,881

TRANSPORTED BY RAIL

No. of Patients 29 Estimated Mileage 1,950

The establishment at the end of the year was:—

- Ambulance Officer.
- 4 Shift Leaders.
- 2 Telephonists.
- 21 Driver-Attendants.

Vehicles in service, 31st December, 1969:—

- 8 Austin Dual-Purpose Ambulances.
- 1 Austin Gypsy
- 2 Morris Dual-Purpose Ambulances.
- 1 B.M.C. Dual-Purpose Ambulance.

1969				<i>Patients</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Date</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Reclunbent</i>	<i>Sitting</i>	<i>Carried</i>	<i>Miles</i>
January ..	1,136	718	2,714	3,432	14,766
February ..	951	651	2,231	2,882	13,226
March ..	1,095	693	2,508	3,201	14,669
April ..	1,119	648	2,665	3,313	14,952
May ..	1,137	653	2,590	3,243	15,424
June ..	1,132	629	2,508	3,137	15,198
July ..	1,208	604	2,655	3,259	15,342
August ..	1,122	632	2,418	3,050	15,221
September ..	1,070	644	2,414	3,058	14,811
October ..	1,158	696	2,777	3,473	16,542
November ..	1,065	693	2,567	3,260	15,051
December ..	1,113	836	2,508	3,344	15,828
Totals ..	13,306	8,097	30,555	38,652	181,030

The above totals include non-Borough patients and mileage.

SOCIAL WELFARE

I am indebted to Mr. F. W. Busfield, F.Inst.Soc.Wel., Chief Welfare Officer, for the following details concerning Social Welfare.

Epilepsy

At the 31st December, 1969, 27 persons suffering from epilepsy were known to the Welfare Services Department. Two of these were also registered as blind persons and two as partially-sighted persons; four persons had the dual physical handicap of suffering from cerebral palsy. 5 persons were being provided with residential

accommodation under the provisions of Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, in Langho Colony and in the Cookridge Epileptic Home which is run by a consortium of local authorities in Yorkshire.

Cerebral Palsy

39 persons with Cerebral Palsy were registered as handicapped persons on the 31st December, 1969. Three of these persons were in residential accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at White Windows Cheshire Home, Sowerby Bridge, and 4 children were attending special schools. The Halifax and District Spastics Society provide a work centre in Pellon Lane which is attended by 26 persons in the young adult age group. Transport for those who require it is made available by the Welfare Services Committee. This Centre provides industrial work for these persons, who are paid on a daily attendance allowance, but the impact of having some 'take home' money at the end of the week is important to them.

The National Spastics Society has a hostel in Linden Road which is registered for 15 handicapped persons, the average attendance throughout the year being 10 persons. The majority of these attend the local society's work centre but an odd one or two are able to work in open industry. These persons come from various parts of the North of England and the cost of their maintenance is borne by the respective local authorities.

Social activities for all spastics locally and in the Linden Road hostel are arranged by the local society who have established satisfactory contacts with Youth Hostels and other organisations in the town.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Number of Cases registered of which Section F of B.D.8 recommends	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
A. No Treatment	6	—	—	12
B. Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical)	2	1	—	5
C. Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	2	4	—	7
Number of Cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment.	1	1	—	4
Ophthalmic Medical Supervision cases which have received treatment.	1	3	—	5

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

During the third complete year for Cervical Cytology a total of 43 clinics was held, and 760 women were examined. During the year the number of applicants for repeat tests increased by 350%, comparing 28 in 1968 to 98 in 1969, and the majority of positive cases was found in this group.

The following table gives a breakdown of the women examined, according to age and social class:

Attendances	Single	Widowed or divorced	Husband Retired	Social Class Classification										Total	
				1		2		3		4		5			
				1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.	1st Rep.
Ages															
Under 35 years ..	16	7		3	1	81	5	131	9	37	1	16	1	308	17
% of age group ..	5.1 ⁰ / ₀	2.1 ⁰ / ₀		1 ⁰ / ₀	0.4 ⁰ / ₀	26.3 ⁰ / ₀	1.7 ⁰ / ₀	42.5 ⁰ / ₀	3 ⁰ / ₀	12 ⁰ / ₀	0.4 ⁰ / ₀	5.1 ⁰ / ₀	0.4 ⁰ / ₀	100 ⁰ / ₀	
35 years and over	8	18													
% of age group ..	1.8 ⁰ / ₀	4 ⁰ / ₀													
	</														

* Denotes 1 Positive case. (Total of 5 Positive cases found in the 760 women examined; an average of 1 per 150).

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures were given throughout the year to various organisations in the town, by the following members of the Health Department staff:

Medical Officer of Health	5
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	7
Chief Public Health Inspector	5
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector ..	1
Ambulance Officer	4
Superintendent Nursing Officer	6
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer..	10
Mrs. Scaggs, School Nurse	2

LOAN EQUIPMENT

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service various items of equipment were issued to 199 patients during 1969, as compared with 268 patients in 1968. These items included rubber sheets, bed pans, bed rests, commodes, air rings, wheelchairs, enuresis alarms, special equipment for paraplegics, nursing aids and other medical aids for disabled and handicapped persons. During the year there was a special purchase of a Cell Barnes Chair which was hired out to a child attending the Special Care Unit. During the year 1969 the hire charge system was rearranged to a deposit scheme whereby a deposit is paid for the article required and when the equipment is returned the deposit is repaid.

CHIROPODY

During 1969 the Chiropodists completed 1,021 sessions, compared with 1,146 in 1968. The reduction was due to the retirement of Mr. Luxton in June, 1969. It was not possible to restore the full number of permitted sessions until October and this was achieved by accepting Mr. Luxton's offer of a limited number of weekly sessions. The engagement of Mrs. Baxter as a fourth Chiropodist and an increase in clinic sessions helped to clear some of the backlog which had accumulated. There were 384 new cases referred during the year which was high comparable with the 394 in 1968. The number of treatments given in the clinics increased to 1,391, as against 1,258 the previous year. The total number of domiciliary visits by the Chiropodists was 4,943, compared with 5,665 in 1968.

The following table, showing comparative figures for 1968 in parentheses, indicates the amount of work done:—

Total number of sessions	..	..	..	..	1,021	(1,146)
New cases referred:						
Aged	..	..	..	..	381	(378)
Handicapped	..	..	..	..	3	(16)
Ante-Natal	..	..	..	..	—	(—)
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	384	(394)
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of treatments	..	..	..	..	5,958	(6,431)
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	4,943	(5,665)
Total number of treatments given at Clinics				..	1,391	(1,258)

INCONTINENT PAD SERVICE

During 1969 there was an increase in the demand for this service. 52 patients were supplied with the various types of incontinent pads from the Laura Mitchell Clinic compared with 39 the previous year.

The following table shows the distribution compared with previous years:

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bed Pans	..	357	231	252	3,806	5,542
Personal Pilch Pads	..	—	3,200	8,900	15,800	7,300
Personal Garments	..	—	12	17	42	19
						16

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Ministry of Education Examinations:

Form 28 R.Q.	..	..	..	..	..	27
Form 4 R.T.C.	..	..	..	..	..	109
Examinations on behalf of other local authorities	..	..	..	..	..	3
Medical examinations of employees following prolonged absence due to sickness	..	..	..	..	..	89
Examination for admission to Outward Bound Schools	..	..	..	..	..	—
Examinations for employment, superannuation and convalescent treatment	..	..	..	..	..	575

ORTHOPAEDICS

<i>Orthopaedic Clinic</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases	5	63	68
No. of first attendances	5	63	68
No. of subsequent attendances	26	565	591
Total attendances	31	268	659

CLASSIFICATION	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	3	31
Congenital Deformities	—	—
Hernia	—	—
Intoing	12	159
Knock Knees	12	123
Metatarsus Varus	—	—
Overlapping Toes	11	134
Others	30	212
	68	659

DISPOSAL

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	—
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	—
No. of cases discharged	30

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

INCIDENCE OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

In accordance with the requirements of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health information is supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1969 are given below:

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

Number of notifications received during year	32
Number of live births included in (i) above	29
Number of still births included in (i) above	3
Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth	38
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	2

ANALYSIS OF MALFORMATION NOTIFIED

Diagnostic Group	Sub-Group	Malformation	Cases
0	.8	<i>Central Nervous System</i>	
		Spina bifida	3
	.4	Hydrocephalus	2
	.9	Unspecified malformations of brain, spinal cord and nervous system ..	1
1	.8	<i>Eye and Ear</i>	
		Accessory auricle	1
2		<i>Alimentary System</i>	
	.1	Cleft lip	1
	.2	Cleft Palate	2
	.4	Tracheo-oesophageal fistula, oesophageal atresia and stenosis	1
	.9	Other specified malformations of alimentary system	1
3	.9	<i>Heart and Circulatory System</i>	
		Specified malformations of heart and circulatory system	2
		Unspecified malformations of heart and circulatory system	3
4		<i>Urino-genital System</i>	
	.1	Indeterminate sex and true hermaphroditism	1
	.4	Malformations of male external genitalia	1
	.0	Unspecified malformations of urino-genital organs	1
6		<i>Limbs</i>	
	.0	Polydactyly	1
	.5	Talipes	9
	.6	Congenital dislocation of hip	1
	.7	Other specified malformations of upper limb or shoulder	1
	.8	Other specified malformations of leg or pelvis	1
	.9	Unspecified limb malformations ..	2
8	.3	<i>Other Systems</i>	
		Pigmented naevus	1
9	.0	<i>Other malformations</i>	
		Other and unspecified congenital malformations	2

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

SECTION 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

CASE 1 – ADMITTED 10/2/69

This lady, aged 80, lived alone in dirty and neglected conditions. She had only one leg and was crippled with arthritis. Possibly this lady could have been supported at home if she had only agreed to disclose her income and savings to the Home Help Organiser.

CREMATIONS

I am indebted to Mr. C. T. Lazenby, F.R.H.S., L.I.P.A., for the following report:

Total number of cremations since the opening of the crematorium							21,700
Total number of cremations for 1969							1,819
(a) Halifax Residents							1,010
(b) Others							809
Disposal of remains during 1969:							
(a) Scattered in the crematorium grounds							1,647
(b) Placed or to be placed in niches							—
(c) Placed or to be placed in graves							—
(d) Taken away by representatives							172
(e) Awaiting instructions for disposal.. .. .							—

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Since demolition of Hall Street Mortuary post mortems have been performed at the Halifax Royal Infirmary (County Borough cases) and at the General Hospital for cases outside the Borough.

176 bodies were received at the mortuary of the Royal Halifax Infirmary, and 1 at the Halifax General Hospital, on behalf of the County Borough of Halifax during 1969.

CALDERDALE WATER BOARD

I am indebted to Mr. Arnold L. Gray, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, for the following report:

During 1969 the quantity of water supplied by the Board was adequate for all domestic and industrial consumers. 638 bacteriological analyses were carried out on filtered and treated waters at Thrum Hall and Ogden Brookfoot service reservoir and at various points throughout the distribution system, 99.7% of these samples

were found to be highly satisfactory bacteriologically, that is 99.7% were free from coliform organisms in 100 mls.

Of 268 samples taken at Thrum Hall Filter House, 99.3% were free from coliforms in 100 mls., the two positive samples being found to contain organisms of a non-faecal character.

All 24 samples taken at Ogden Brookfoot reservoir were highly satisfactory bacteriologically as were all samples taken at routine sampling points throughout the Borough.

During 1969 no bacteriological contamination occurred at treatment works or service reservoirs within the area of the Halifax County Borough.

Chemical Analyses

Chemical analyses were carried out on six samples of Thrum Hall filtered water at intervals throughout the year. The average values appear below:

Total solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	73.5
Chlorine (chlorides)	..	..	..	13.2
Free Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.08
Albuminoid Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.08
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80 F	..	..	..	0.33
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	3.7
Non-Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	27.2
Nitrous Nitrogen	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.34
Lead in solution	..	..	..	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	..	..	..	Nil
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	0.10
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	0.07
pH value	..	..	..	8.65
Colour in °Hazen	..	..	..	Less than 5
Turbidity—silica scale	..	..	..	0.4
Total residual chlorine	..	..	..	0.25
Free carbon dioxide	..	..	..	0.2
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	19.5

All results except pH value expressed in parts per million.

Six chemical analyses were carried out on raw water arriving at Thrum Hall Filter House from Victoria and Albert reservoirs, the average values of which are given below:

Total solids dried at 180 C	..	..	..	73.5
Chlorine (as chlorides)	..	..	..	13.7
Free Ammonia (as N)	..	..	..	0.10
Albuminoid Ammonia (as N)	..	..	..	0.12
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F	..	..	..	1.01
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	Nil
Non-Carbonate as (Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	27.2
Nitrous Nitrogen	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.29
Lead in solution	..	..	..	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	..	..	..	2.02
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	0.13
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	0.40
pH value	..	..	..	4.75
Colour (° Hazen)	..	..	..	21°
Turbidity—Silica Scale	..	..	..	5.2
Total residual chlorine	..	..	..	—
Free carbon dioxide	..	..	..	6.4
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	12.9

The treatment of Thrum Hall Filter House includes the addition of lime and sodium aluminate before filtration and lime and chlorine after filtration.

During 1969 pre-chlorination was carried out in which a small dose (approximately 0.2 p.p.m.) of chlorine was added to the water before filtration as an additional safeguard.

From the chemical analyses it can be seen that the treatment effectively controls any tendency to plumbo-solvency present in the untreated raw water.

An average of 10.7 million gallons of water were treated each day and the addition of chemicals was checked and adjusted daily.

The treatment at Ogden Filter House is similar to that at Thrum Hall except that sodium carbonate is used instead of lime and the volume of water treated daily is much less, being approximately 500,000 gallons.

During 1969 two fluoride determinations were made on filtered and treated water leaving Thrum Hall Filter House. In both cases the fluoride content was found to be 0.10 p.p.m. as F.

The average fluoride content for Ogden filtered water is 0.11 p.p.m. as F.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED

(a) Direct to the house	..	34,818 houses
(b) By means of stand pipe	..	Nil
(c) Population supplied	..	93,570

**Figure includes 618 combined shops/dwellings.*

SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. Geoffrey Holden, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.R.I., C.S., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer, for the following report:

Due to large-scale development, particularly in the Illingworth and Ovenden areas, the discharge to the Ovenden Brook and Hebble Brook main sewers has increased substantially in recent years and it is believed that some lengths of these sewers may be surcharged. My Department is at present carrying out detailed investigations with a view to renewing lengths of these sewers.

The development of the Keighley Road West area by the Housing Committee is now substantially complete and this development has necessitated the duplication of the main sewer from the Ovenden Brook sewer at Shay Lane northwards along Keighley Road to the new estate and the provision of a new surface water overflow at Shay Lane. This work is now complete at a cost of £55,000.

Private development has necessitated the enlargement of the sewer in Illingworth Road and due to Corporation development at Crib Lane a new storm water overflow is to be constructed near the Corporation Depot, Stannary Place.

I am sorry to report that little progress has been made to solve the problem of providing sewerage systems to outlying areas of the Borough. However, the scheme to sewer the Wainstalls and Jowler areas is due to commence in March, 1971, at an estimated cost of £36,000. This sewer will serve approximately 100 properties and will be of considerable benefit to this rural area.

CLEANSING

I am indebted to Mr. Churm, M.I.T.A., Cleansing and Transport Manager, for details supplied regarding Public Cleansing.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

A slight improvement in the labour situation is shown in 1969, there being a 125% turnover as against 137% turnover in 1968.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Controlled tipping has been carried out both at Birks Hall and in Roystons valley. Whilst a consolidation layer has been tipped in the valley, the main tipping has been carried out at Birks Hall, where the final stages have been reached in the completion of this area. Over the past five years, the area that will be available for playing fields, etc, has been almost trebled.

Our standard of tipping has been maintained and serious experiments carried out with weed-killing. The co-operation of several manufacturers of weed-killing materials has been obtained in an effort to combat what is becoming a very serious problem.

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING

Improvements have been brought about mainly by the working of night staff, and as I see the situation as it is at present, the future trends are that more night working will have to be carried out if Street Cleansing sections are to work efficiently and without hindrance from the increasing volume of traffic now taking to the roads.

The use of neat salt in the snow has proved beneficial in that the work is done more efficiently and there is no grit left on the roads to be picked up by the Street Cleansing service.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In spite of all the difficulties of obtaining labour, the incidence of sickness, etc., a weekly collection cycle has been maintained throughout the year, with the exception of Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas, and in the case of these three periods, within ten days after the holiday, the town is again on a weekly collection service.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

I am indebted to Mr. H. Ives, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.S.P., Manager, for the following report:

The efficient purification of domestic and industrial liquid wastes is an important and essential link in the chain of public health services.

All drainage from the Borough, with the exception of certain fringe areas referred to later, eventually arrives at the Water Pollution Control Works sited at the lowest point in the town on three separate but adjacent areas of land at Salterhebble, Copley and North Dean.

Apart from the small volume from Copley village which has to be pumped up to the Wakefield Road sewer, the liquid wastes gravitate to the Works, where they are purified to the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority before discharge into the River Calder.

The method of purification in use consists of acid precipitation and settlement followed by biological oxidation effected partly by bacteria beds and partly by activated sludge units. Because of the need to deal with 119 discharges of industrial wastes from 82 different premises in the Borough, in addition to the normal domestic waste, the Works have to be about twice the size that would otherwise be required.

The solid residues extracted during purification are mechanically dewatered and processed to yield by-products in the form of sterile, pulverised, organic fertilisers and industrial grease. These are subsequently sold, thereby achieving in a hygienic manner complete and positive disposal of these otherwise objectionable residues, and at the same time producing an income which makes a useful contribution to the overall cost of operating the Works.

During 1969, a total volume of 2,311,760,000 gallons of domestic and industrial wastes were given full treatment, an average of 6,333,589 gallons for each day of the year, from which 32,138 tons of wet solids were extracted yielding after processing 2,276 tons of organic fertilisers and 231 tons of grease.

The parts of the Borough which are in different catchment areas and therefore do not drain to the Halifax Water Pollution Control Works, referred to above, are the Warley and Luddenden districts which drains to the Works of the Luddenden Foot Joint Sewerage Board on which Halifax is represented, and the Northowram area which by agreement drains to the Works of the Brighouse Corporation.

A scheme to modernise and extend the Halifax Works, so as to be able to deal satisfactorily with a daily dry weather flow of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, has been approved by the Council and the Minister of Housing and Local Government. This involves the estimated expenditure of £3 $\frac{3}{4}$ million over the next few years, but is absolutely essential if the worn out and obsolete plant and equipment, some of which is now more than 60 years old, is to be replaced with new, and its capacity extended to enable it to comply with the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority in respect of the volume to be treated and the standard of the effluent required for discharge into the River Calder.

Actual construction work commenced on the 1st February, 1967, with the start of the first contract for the civil engineering part of a 40-conc "Simplex" Activated Sludge Unit, with associated pump house, roads and pipeworks, at the Copley Works. By the end of 1969 this was complete and in operation.

December 1st, 1967, saw the start of a third contract, for the construction at the North Dean Works of an Offices/Laboratory Building, which was in use by the end of 1969, and a Workshops/Stores/Workmen's Accommodation Building which was substantially complete by the end of 1969, but not quite ready for occupation. The scheme is scheduled for completion in 1972.

SECTION V

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

*Information supplied by Mr. A. W. Perry,
Chief Public Health Inspector*

The clearance of unfit housing, held up for a year, recommenced and 432 houses were represented for action, this fell short of the intended programme of 750 per year, but was counter-balanced by the extra effort made during the year to encourage improvements.

Progress in the Gladstone Road Improvement Area was discussed on many occasions and because of the slow progress steps were taken to be ready to declare this a General Improvement Area under the new Housing Act, 1969, procedure as soon as possible. It is thought that we shall have a much greater response by the owner/occupiers if the local authority set about the area and improve its environment. Residents in other areas have called for their houses to be taken out of the clearance programme and in some cases, second thoughts have been given to the future use of the areas and it has been found possible to retain some side-scully back-to-backs and agree to their improvement.

There was a lull in the applications for grants during the summer period between the issue of a White Paper and the new Housing Act which offered higher grants and also included grants for certain repairs. The owners were prepared to wait until the new proposals became law, and events have proved that overall there has been an increase in applications – particularly of improvement grants including repair items.

The issue of Qualification Certificates, entitling an owner to apply to the Rent Officer for an increase in rent has not been as extensive as in other parts of the country. There are not a lot of controlled tenanted houses in the town and this explains the receipt of only a few applications by the end of the year.

The day to day investigation of complaints and service of notices continues but has been speeded up by the delegation to officers of much of the work previously requiring reports to Committee.

The inspection of poultry has further increased and now is in excess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million birds per year. There would appear to be a case now for making the inspection of poultry, on slaughter, compulsory with a charge on the producer to pay for the services of inspection.

Smoke pollution shows a slight trend downwards, sulphur pollution a slight increase. The reason for the latter increase is not quite certain – it could be the result of weather conditions, or it could be the result of a greater use of domestic oil for central heating. The increase is not very significant and must be observed over a

period of years before any conclusion is drawn. As usual very few objections were made to the Smoke Control Orders made during the year, and no difficulties encountered in conversions. The supplies of smokeless fuel did however cause some concern, but most merchants and householders had stocked up and in the middle of the cold weather overall supplies were sufficient to keep customers satisfied. It was not necessary to suspend any smoke control orders. More commercial premises in the town have been cleaned and it is taking on a much brighter appearance.

Housing

Alabama Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 12th June, 1969, and confirmed on the 24th October, 1969. It comprised 51 houses.

Blackpool Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 11th March, 1969. By the end of the year all 10 houses had been demolished.

Boothtown Road Compulsory Purchase Order.

This was represented on the 17th April, 1969. It comprised 254 houses.

Broad Tree Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year 16 houses had been demolished, leaving 25 houses still standing.

Clarence Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 12th June, 1969. It comprised 29 houses.

Collier Toppin Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all 4 houses had been demolished.

Corporation Street Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all houses had been demolished.

Crossley Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year 288 houses out of a total of 417 houses had been demolished.

Crow Point Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th January, 1969. It comprised 5 houses.

Exley Bank Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all 4 houses had been demolished.

Havelock Street Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all 49 houses had been demolished.

Horley Green and Godley Road Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year 380 houses out of a total of 402 houses had been demolished.

Huddersfield Road Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 14th August, 1969. It comprised 10 houses.

Landemere Syke Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th October, 1969. It comprised 5 houses.

Miall Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 14th August, 1969. It comprised 63 houses.

Pule Hill Compulsory Purchase Order

Negotiations with the owner for purchase by agreement of the 7 houses in this area were continuing during the year.

Ramsden Street Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all houses had been vacated and tenders had been accepted for the demolition of all the houses.

Stannary Street Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all houses had been demolished, only 2 non-residential buildings in the Order remaining standing.

Stoney Lane/Ovenden Road Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th October, 1969. It comprised 8 houses.

Thomas Street East Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year 20 of the 118 houses had been demolished.

**Closing and Demolition Orders, etc., Housing Act, 1957,
Sections 16-18**

The following 31 houses had Closing Orders placed upon them under the provisions of the above Act during the year:

7 Arnold Street	6 Grove Street
35, 37, 41, 43 Baker Street	23 Grove Street
2 Bridle Hall (undertaking to improve given and accepted)	3 Upper West Scausby
36, 38, 40, 44 Clement Street	2, 4, 5, 8 The Wells
83 Cow Lane	1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33,
62 Crossley Hill	37, 41, 45 Westward Ho

The following 45 houses had Demolition Orders placed upon them during the year:

44 Clement Street	29, 30, 31, Lower Skircoat Green
8 Club Houses	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 New Delight
1/3 Club Lane	Buildings
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,	22, 24 New Delight Buildings
18 Forest Row	2, 3, 4 Paris Gates

Improvement and Standard Grants

The number of applications for grants decreased from 442 in 1968 to 356 in 1969, and the number of grants approved decreased from 397 in 1968 to 294 in 1969. The number of grants completed decreased by 69 (345 in 1968; 276 in 1969). This was due in no small part to the reluctance of applicants to apply for a grant when there was much publicity about their review, with higher limits and grants for repairs. As soon as the higher grants were approved by Parliament the applications for grants not only resumed their previous rate but actually increased.

Four houses in the Holmfield Improvement Scheme have now been improved and work is progressing on the other 6 houses, which when the scheme is completed will be 10 back-to-back houses converted to 5 through houses. The 4 converted houses have been publicised in the local Press as being excellent examples of what can be done to improve sub-standard property with the aid of grants.

Eight houses in the Churn Milk Lane and Westward Ho Improvement Schemes have now been improved and work is progressing on the rest of the houses.

The percentage of requests for grants for tenanted houses has decreased from 21.04% in 1968 to 19.66% in 1969.

The following table shows details of applications submitted during the year.

Type of Grant	No. of applications submitted	Granted	Refused	Completed	Amount paid in respect of work in previous column	Withdrawn after being approved
Standard	253	215	2	204	£25,845 6 5	17
Improvement	103	79	6	72	£14,293 13 1	8
Total	356	294	8	276	£40,138 19 6	25

An analysis of the 204 completed Standard Grants shows that the amenities provided are as shown below:

Owner-Occupied Houses

Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Food Stores	Septic Tanks	Mains Water
164	134	136	143	149	150	9	3

Tenanted Houses

Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Food Stores	Septic Tanks	Mains Water
40	39	37	39	37	36	4	—

An analysis of the 72 completed Improvement Grants shows that the amenities provided are as shown below:

Owner-Occupied Houses								
<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>	<i>Septic Tanks</i>	<i>Kitchens</i>	<i>Conversions</i>
57	38	40	41	38	42	5	19	4

Tenanted Houses								
<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>	<i>Septic Tanks</i>	<i>Kitchens</i>	<i>Conversions</i>
15	15	15	14	14	15	2	9	2

Compulsory Improvement of Properties

During the year there were eight requests from tenants for the compulsory improvement of their houses by the addition of one or more of the standard amenities.

Five preliminary improvement notices were served during the year, and work was either put in hand or promised. In one case a previous preliminary improvement notice was not complied with and an immediate improvement notice in respect of the dwelling was served on the owner.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

During the year 46 visits were made in connection with houses in multiple occupation, frequently in relation to Local Authority mortgage applications. Letters were sent as necessary to owners and to the Chief Fire Officer stating requirements and requesting observations regarding the means of escape in case of fire.

Rent Act, 1957 – Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. There were 7 applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair.

Housing Statistics

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	Unfit for human habitation	637
	Included by reason of bad arrangement	18
	On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	18
NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ..	40
	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
	Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the land compensation Act 1961	—
	Number of houses included above which were previously reported as closed in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	14

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED IN PURSUANCE OF CLOSING ORDERS OR UNDERTAKINGS

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	33
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—
Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957 ..	—

PERSONS DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ..	1768
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	95
From houses to be closed	21
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

Housing Statistics—cont.

FAMILIES DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ..	520
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	38
From houses to be closed	13
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

After informal action by local authority:	
By owner	405
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957:	
By owner	9
By local authority	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	65
Previously included in a clearance order which has been or will be modified or revoked under Section 24, Housing Act, 1961 ..	—
Previously included in a demolition order which has been or will be revoked under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—
Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27, Housing Act, 1957	—

HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than unfit houses made fit)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	73
--	----

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders:	
Number of houses	101
Number of occupants	207

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

and

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Description of the Work of the Public Health Inspectors' Inspections and Visits not including re-inspections

DWELLINGHOUSES:—

Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts	651
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts ..	86
Work in progress under the Housing Acts	3
“Well-maintained” payments	18
Official Count	430
Standard and Improvement Grants	1681
Certificates of Disrepair	—
Inspection on behalf of Housing Manager	—
Sanitary defects	1,677
Notifiable diseases	202
Food Poisoning	7
Pathological Specimens	69
Dirty and/or verminous conditions	73
Overcrowding	6
Moveable Dwellings	2
Common Lodging Houses	—
Visits to lettings—Houses in Multiple Occupation ..	46
Sale of Property to Council	170
Public Enquiry	173
Survey Re-Improvement Areas	205

DRAINAGE:—

Public sewers inspected	194
Public sewers tested	117
Drains inspected, special inspections only	77
Drains tested	225
Ditches and Watercourses	22

FACTORIES:—

Factories (with power)	25
Factories (without power)	—
Outworkers' premises	—
Workplaces (General)	—
Workplaces (Offices)	1

SHOPS:—

General	260
Mobile Shops	53

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—

Offices	30
Retail Shops	61
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	3
Catering establishments and canteens	7
Accidents	9

FOOD PREMISES:—

Milk Distributors	12
Dairies	5
Milkshops	4
Fried Fish Shops	7
Bakehouses	40
Butchers' Shops	16
Ice Cream premises	37
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	133
School Canteens	8
Licensed Premises	14
Other food premises	73

SMOKE CONTROL:—

Smoke Observations	315
Works, etc., re smoke emission	32
Works, etc., re Prior Approval	1
Works, etc. re Chimney Heights	11
Smoke Control Areas	2,505
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	1,322

SAMPLING:—

Foods and Drugs Act, 1955	67
Bacteriological samples—Milk	63
Bacteriological samples—Ice Cream	26
Biological examination—Milk	—
Brucellosis—Milk	62
Water	18
Swimming Baths Water	57

GENERAL:—

Premises re Rag Flock Acts	2
Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	6
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	27
Premises re Merchandise Marks Act	15
Stables re nuisances	2
Fowls, Swine and other animals	15
Schools	3
Places of Public Entertainment	13
Public Sanitary Conveniences	258
Abattoir	123
Noise Nuisances	52
Pet Shops	11
Offensive Trades	1

Rodent Control	215
Accumulations of Refuse	195
Interviews	447
Animal Boarding Est. Act	7
Hairdressers re bye laws	—
Riding Establishment Act	4
Miscellaneous visits	5,152
<hr/>	
Total number of inspections and visits ..	17,949
Total number of re inspections	6,906
<hr/>	
Total number of inspections of all types ..	24,855
<hr/>	

Particulars of work done, nuisances abated or improvements effected

DWELLINGHOUSES:—

General repairs	352
Dirty houses cleansed	18
Overcrowding abated	—
Council houses found bug-infested and disinfested ..	—
Other houses found bug-infested and disinfested ..	1
Houses cleared of other vermin	76
Common lodging houses	—
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	—
Movable dwellings	1

DRAINAGE:—

Sewers cleansed	188
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	136
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	36
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	41

FACTORIES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Factories (with power)	6
Factories (without power)	—
Workplaces (General)	—
Workplaces (Offices)	1

SHOPS:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

General	41
Mobile Shops	13

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Shops	19
Accidents	—
Offices	6

FOOD PREMISES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Milk Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

SMOKE CONTROL:—

(Improvements effected)

Boiler plants re emission of smoke	1
------------------------------------	----	----	----	---

GENERAL:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Fowls, Swine and other animals	..	..	..	1
Stables	..	..	..	—
Schools	..	..	..	—
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	7
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	204
Noise	..	..	..	17
Pet Shops	..	..	..	1
Accumulations of Refuse	..	..	..	122
Merchandise Marks Act (Contraventions remedied)	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements	..	..	..	113
Total	..	..	..	1,533

SAMPLES OBTAINED:—

TITLES OBTAINED.					Formal	Informal
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..			79	215
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..			—	46
Milk—Biological	..	..	..		—	—
Milk—Brucellosis	..	..	..		—	133
Ice Cream—Bacteriological			..		—	18
Water	..	..	..	..	—	18
Swimming Baths Water	..	..	..		—	55
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs			..		4	6
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act — Flame proof materials	..	..	..		—	—
Pathological Specimens	..	..	..		—	1,087
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	1	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	84	1,578

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Information supplied by Mr. A. W. Perry,
Chief Public Health Inspector

The total number of premises registered during the year was 1,116 compared with 1,097 the previous year. Adjustments are made to the Register when new premises are opened or when existing premises are demolished under Slum Clearance Programmes.

The number of newly registered premises during the year was 29.

There were 16 accidents notified during the year, none of them very severe.

Twenty-nine notices were served regarding 91 contraventions.

There was a successful prosecution during the year against a shop in which there was a contravention against the heating requirements of the Act.

Due to shortage of a Specialist Inspector the routine inspections were carried out during the year by the District Public Health Inspectors.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS 1969

Class of premises	1 No. of premises newly registered during year	2 Total No. of registered premises at end of year	3 No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	12	306	30
Retail shops	13	632	61
Wholesale shops and warehouses	3	63	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	112	6
Fuel storage depots ..	—	3	—
Totals	29	1,116	101

TABLE B							
Total No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises							
							230

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed		
	Male	Female	Total
Offices	1,708	1,807	3,515
Shops	1,021	2,046	3,067
Wholesale departments, warehouses	475	54	529
Catering establishments open to public ..	210	414	624
Canteens	2	38	40
Fuel storage depots ..	35	1	36
Totals	3,451	4,360	7,811

Common Lodging Houses

Since the Welfare Department took over Bramwell House in Carlton Place there have been no Common Lodging Houses licensed in the Borough.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

There were six applications for renewal of licences during the year. All the premises were inspected and licences granted in each case.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960

Of the 10 samples obtained during the year 8 were of fertilisers and 2 were of feeding stuffs. Two samples of feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory and the manufacturers were warned.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

At the end of the year there were 72 registered sellers of Part II Poisons, occupying 94 registered premises.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Rag Flock and other Filling Regulations, 1961

At the end of the year there were 6 premises registered under this enactment and all were in a satisfactory condition.

One sample was taken and found to be satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a Pet Shop except under a licence granted by the Local Authority.

Eight applications were received during the year and licences were granted in each case.

Places of Public Entertainment

During the year 17 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other premises for which theatre licences are necessary, and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

At the beginning of the year there were four riding establishments in the Borough. All licences were renewed for a further period of twelve months. Before licences were granted an inspection was made of all the premises concerned by Public Health Inspectors, Veterinary Inspectors and the Fire Brigade. These proved satisfactory and licences were granted in each case.

Swimming Baths

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough. The "Halifax Pool" was designed to conform with national racing requirements regarding length, and is provided with a special diving area. Accommodation for spectators has also been provided.

The capacity of the pool is approximately 240,000 gallons. Water is initially drawn from the town's mains and is constantly being circulated, purified and sterilised, circulation being at the rate of 80,000 gallons per hour. The whole of the bath water is passed through the filters, purified and sterilised every three hours. The bath water is being chemically treated for the whole twenty-four hours' cycle by Alumina, Chlorine and Sodium Carbonate.

The other public swimming pool at Woodside is 75 feet long and 36 feet wide and contains approximately 84,000 gallons. This water is circulated through the filters at the rate of 22,000 gallons per hour. The complete contents of the bath are passed through the filters in approximately four hours.

There are twenty-six slipper baths for men and twenty for women available at Woodside.

Both pools are open throughout the year.

Samples of swimming bath water are obtained each month from the public baths and from all school swimming baths and are submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination and results are generally satisfactory.

Caretakers at all schools where swimming baths are installed are instructed in the chlorination and proper treatment of the bath water.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

The proposal to build conveniences for the disabled at Cow Green was abandoned in favour of a more central position at George Square.

The conveniences at Southowram Bank and Trooper Lane were demolished instead of being renovated.

Plans are being prepared for new conveniences at Keighley Road West adjoining the Playing Fields.

The Health Committee decided to cease to collect charges for the use of conveniences in the outlying parts of the town as locks became unserviceable, and in the town centre conveniences will be free after 'D' day 1971.

The Mixenden convenience is now in use providing accommodation of 1 w.c. and 1 urinal for men and three w.c.'s for women. Because the plumbing work is hidden in a duct the amount of vandalism the convenience has suffered has been reduced to a minimum. Although there was an outcry when the conveniences were built they now seem to have been accepted.

Damage still occurs at all the conveniences, automatic locks and fittings being in constant need of repair or replacement.

INSPECTION OF WATER

Domestic Supplies

Various domestic supplies were sampled during the year by Public Health Inspectors.

There were 19 samples taken, either from the mains or from spring supplies in outlying districts. In nine of the cases the samples were taken in connection with Standard or Improvement Grants. Two samples were for proposed water main extensions and the remainder were routine.

Eight of the samples were satisfactory, two not wholly satisfactory and nine were not safe for human consumption. Two of the samples obtained were satisfactory from a bacteriological standard but were slightly plumbo-solvent. Steps were taken to trace the source of contamination in the unsatisfactory cases and filters fitted where necessary. Advice was given when the water was found to be plumbo-solvent.

The Water Board dealt with complaints referred to them and caused rusty and corroded water mains to be flushed out.

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts

The scheme for Grindlestone Bank was reduced to include 4 houses and a farm premises and is now about to be submitted for approval. The schemes for Balkram Edge and Lower Shaw Booth were abandoned when agreements were made to serve the properties by service pipes.

No new schemes were started during the year because of a request by the Finance Committee that no new capital schemes should be brought forward.

RODENT CONTROL

*Information supplied by Mr. A. W. Perry,
Chief Public Health Inspector*

During the year 457 complaints of rats and 847 of mice were received and treatments were carried out as shown below:

		<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local Authority Premises	..	106	282	388
Corporation Houses	.. ..	69	396	465
Private Business Premises	..	223	556	779
Private Dwelling Houses	..	516	935	1,451
Churches	.. ..	—	21	21
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..	914	2,190	3,104
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

No charge is made for the service to householders but a charge of 10/- per hour is made for business premises.

Normal treatment (as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) consists of a bait of a blood anti-coagulant “topped up” until there are no more “takes”.

1,585 manholes were twice treated with “1081” between December 1969 and February 1970. Of these 263 were inspected. 55% were found to have had complete takes; 20% part takes; and 25% no takes.

In suitable cases the use of alphachloralose for mice has been found successful and provides an alternative to the constant use of Warfarin.

Three meetings of the West Riding Pests Control Committee were held at the regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Leeds. This is a Liaison Committee between the Ministry and Local Authorities and about 60 local authorities were represented at each meeting. The first meeting in March dealt with “The Control of Feral Pigeons” and was given by Mr. L. C. Bryan, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, York. Messrs. R. D. Rennison and F. P. Rowe, Scientific Officers of the Ministry’s Rodent Research Department, spoke at the second meeting in June on “Warfarin Resistant Rats and Mice”, and Mr. H. V. Thompson, F.I.Biol., Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, spoke at the third meeting in November on “Wildlife and the Changing Environment”. I was re-elected Chairman for the year.

FACTORIES

*From information supplied by Mr. A. W. Perry,
Chief Public Health Inspector*

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 6 notices (comprising 7 items) under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1961. There were 2 complaints (4 items) brought forward from 1968.

Of these, 6 complaints (8 items) were remedied during the year and 2 complaints (3 items) were outstanding at the end of the year.

There were 12 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. There were no cases of outwork being carried on in unwholesome premises (Section 134).

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of pro- secu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
(1)						
Wearing apparel	Making etc.	12	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXVII

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	—	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	568	25	4	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	580	25	4	—

* i.e., Electrical Stations (S.123) (1) Institutions (S.124) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127).

TABLE XXVIII

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	7	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8	—	9	—

SECTION VI

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

*From information supplied by Mr. A. W. Perry,
Chief Public Health Inspector*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

A total of 294 samples of food and drugs were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

These included 70 samples of milk, 9 samples of ice cream and 215 samples of food and drugs.

Samples of milk "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 3, giving a percentage of 4.3.

All the 9 samples of ice cream were reported as satisfactory.

Of the 215 samples of other food and drugs, 63 (or 29.3 per cent) were reported not genuine.

All the samples of food are examined for preservatives in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations and for the correctness of the label under the Labelling of Food Regulations.

Details of all samples will be found in Table I, the action taken in Table II, and the composition of the milk samples in Table III.

TABLE I

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almonds, ground	—	1	—	—
Baby Beets	—	1	—	—
Baby Food	—	3	—	1
Beer, bitter	3	—	—	—
Bicarb of Soda	—	1	—	—
Bilberries in Water	—	1	—	—
Bread—				
Part of dripping teacake ..	—	2	—	1
Part of teacakes	—	1	—	1
Bread roll	—	1	—	1
Brown sliced loaf	—	1	—	1
White teacake	—	1	—	1
Sliced white loaf	—	4	—	4
White loaf	—	4	—	3
Luxury loaf	—	1	—	1
Procea loaf	—	1	—	1
Royal toast loaf	—	1	—	1
Tiger loaf	—	1	—	1
Pieces of bread	—	1	—	1
Slice of bread	—	2	—	2
Three slices of bread	—	1	—	1
Cake mix	—	1	—	—
Casara tablets	—	1	—	—
Cheese—				
Cottage cheese	—	1	—	1
Cheddar cheese	—	1	—	1
Cheese spread	—	3	—	—
Cheese various	—	9	—	1
Cherries—				
Cocktail	—	1	—	—
Maraschino	—	1	—	1
Chocolate—				
Roll	—	1	—	—
Easter Egg	—	2	—	2
Bars various	—	4	—	1
Christmas Pudding	—	7	—	—
Coconut, desiccated	—	2	—	—
Confectionery—				
Apple pie	—	2	—	1
Chocolate Eclairs	—	1	—	—
Birthday Cake	—	1	—	1
Date and Walnut Cake	—	1	—	1
Cornflour	—	—	—	—
Cream—				
Dairy	—	3	—	1
Tartar	—	1	—	—
Cream	—	1	—	1
Crystallised Fruit—				
Cut Mixed Peel	—	1	—	—
Glaze Cherries	—	4	—	—
Pineapple Pieces	—	1	—	—
Custard—ready to serve	—	1	—	—
Dessert Powder	—	1	—	—

Sample	No. of Samples		Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Dried Fruit	—	2	—	—
Apricots	—	2	—	—
Dates	—	2	—	—
Figs	—	1	—	—
Onions	—	1	—	—
Fat—cooking	—	1	—	1
Fish dressing	—	1	—	—
Fish finger	—	1	—	1
Flavouring	—	3	—	—
Flour				
Plain	—	4	—	—
Self-raising	—	4	—	—
Fruit, tinned	—	5	—	5
Ham and Egg	—	4	—	—
Honey	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	9	—	—
Instant Non-fat Milk	—	2	—	—
Instant potato	—	3	—	—
Instant whip	—	2	—	—
Jelly	—	1	—	—
Lard	—	2	—	—
Margarine	—	2	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	—	1
Marmalade, Lime & Lemon	—	1	—	1
Marzipan	—	2	—	—
Meat Products—				
Beef and Onion Pie	—	1	—	1
Chicken	—	1	—	1
Chopped Chicken in Jelly	—	1	—	—
Chicken Fillets	—	1	—	—
Curried Chicken	—	1	—	—
Chopped Pork	—	1	—	1
Corned Beef	—	3	—	3
Cornish Pasty	—	1	—	1
Ham, sliced	—	1	—	—
Ham shank	—	1	—	1
Ham and tongue meat paste	—	1	—	—
Lamb tongues in jelly	—	1	—	—
Lunch tongues	—	1	—	—
Meat pies	—	2	—	2
Pork pies	—	1	—	1
Paté de Foie truffe	—	1	—	—
Pieces of meat	—	1	—	—
Meat pudding	—	1	—	—
Tongue sandwich	—	1	—	—
Steak and kidney pie	—	2	—	1
Turkey sandwich	—	1	—	1
Milk—	45	2	1	—
Channel Islands	19	—	2	—
“Appeal to Cow”	4	—	—	—
Milk bottles	—	4	—	2
Sterilised	—	1	—	—
Evaporated full cream	—	1	—	—
Non-fat skimmed	—	1	—	—
Muesli bar	—	1	—	—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Nuts—				
Nuts and raisins	—	1	—	1
Peanut kernels	—	1	—	—
Walnut kernels	—	1	—	—
Ovaltine	—	1	—	—
Oxo	—	1	—	—
Peas—				
Surprise	—	1	—	1
Dried	—	1	—	1
Garden	—	1	—	1
Pickles— mixed	—	1	—	—
Preserves—				
Blackcurrant jam	—	1	—	—
Mincemeat	—	5	—	—
Potatoes	—	1	—	—
Mashed	—	1	—	—
Crisps (cheese and onion) ..	—	2	—	1
Pudding—syrup Sponge	—	1	—	—
Quick Jel	—	1	—	—
Sage and onion stuffing mix ..	—	1	—	—
Salad—fresh spanish	—	1	—	—
Sandwich spread	—	1	—	—
Sausage—				
Cocktail	—	1	—	—
Pork skinless	—	1	—	1
Soft drinks—				
Blackcurrant health drink ..	—	1	—	—
Lemon barley water	—	1	—	—
Whole lemon drink	—	1	—	—
Spirits—				
Brandy	2	—	—	—
Rum	2	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	—	—
Vodka	1	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	—	—
Soup	—	5	—	—
Sugar	—	2	—	—
Table creams	—	1	—	—
Tea	—	7	—	—
Trifle	—	1	—	—
Vinegar—malt	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	79	215	3	63

TABLE II

**Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the
Public Analyst to be not genuine or otherwise irregular**

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 1 Turkey Sand- wich— meat tainted.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was tainted and he classified the sample as unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 15 Dairy Cream— sour.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was sour and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. No defects had occurred in the tinsplate and no spoilage had occurred in the manufacturer's control samples. No further action was taken.
Sample No. 17 Sliced White Loaf— discoloured.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely carbon, scorched flour and traces of iron. In his opinion the sample was irregular. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 18 Orange Jelly Marmalade— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the lid of the sample had been pierced and the contents were mouldy. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th April, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 36 Fruit Cocktail— Irregular label	An informal sample was obtained and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was irregular in that it contravened the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. This matter was dealt with at the same time as No. 87 in that the Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the importer to the matter.
Sample No. 39 Beef and Onion Pie— containing a piece of wire.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a piece of wire and in his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th May, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the producer.
Sample No. 41 Part Dripping Teacake— containing piece of glass.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of glass. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th April, 1969 when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 46 Corned beef.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained fragments of skin and hair. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 47 Corned Beef— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and in his opinion was unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th August, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the importer.
Sample No. 48 Chocolate Easter Egg.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of grass. Although not harmful he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Samples No. 59 and 60. Milk— containing extraneous water.	Two formal samples were obtained from a producer's consignment at a pasteurising plant. The Public Analyst reported that the samples contained 6.9% and 5.5% extraneous water respectively. 'Appeal to Cow' samples were obtained and these were found to be genuine milk but of poor quality. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th May, 1969 when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the producer.
Sample No. 66. Lime and Lemon Marmalade— containing fly.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a fruit fly. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 67 Cottage Cheese— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th May 1969 when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 2nd July 1969. A plea of 'guilty' was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £25 and costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 76 Dried Peas— containing piece of stone.	A routine informal sample was purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a stone. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the packer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 81 Steak and Pie— containing fly.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a fly. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th August, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.
Sample No. 82 Slice of Bread— containing rodent dropping.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a rodent dropping and in his opinion the sample was unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 9th June 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 20th August 1969, when the Magistrates imposed a fine of £10 and costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 83 Chocolate Easter Eggs— mouldy and containing moth larvae.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that some of the samples were mouldy and others contained larvae of the cocoa moth. In his opinion the sample was unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to Health Committee on the 9th June, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 84 White Loaf— stained by lubricant.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely stained lubricant. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 85 Tin of Fruit Cocktail— containing a bee.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a bee, and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the canners to the matter.
Sample No. 86 Corned Beef— meat dis- coloured.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of meat stained with a bruise or blood. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the importers to the matter.
Sample No. 87 Fruit Cocktail— irregular label.	An informal sample was purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the label on the sample did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the importer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 98 Teacake— containing of twine.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of twine. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 9th June, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the baker.
Sample No. 99 Tiger Loaf— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th August, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to both the baker and the retailer.
Sample No. 102 White Loaf— containing piece of paper.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of paper. The sample was considered to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 103 Sliced White Loaf— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th August, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 31st December 1969 when a plea of 'not guilty' was made. The magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £10 with costs of £9 19s. 11d.
Sample No. 104 Apple Pie mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and in his opinion, unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th August, 1969 when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 105 Skinless Pork Sausage— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 106 Garden Peas— containing plastic roller.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a plastic roller or spacer. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th January, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the canner.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
<p>Sample No. 107 Sliced White Loaf— containing part of wrapper coding stamp.</p>	<p>Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a metal wrapper coding stamp. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th August, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 10th December, 1969, when a plea of 'guilty' was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.</p>
<p>Sample No. 124 White Teacake— containing larvae of flour moth.</p>	<p>Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely larvae of the flour moth. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th August, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. Informations were laid regarding the foreign body in the teacake and in respect of thirteen offences under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. The cases were heard on the 15th October, 1969, when a plea of 'guilty' was made respecting the foreign object and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £10 with £4 14s. 0d. costs. A plea of 'not guilty' was made regarding three of the Food Hygiene contraventions. Two of these were found proved, the fines were £3 in each case. The third case was dismissed. On a plea of 'guilty' to the remaining ten summonses, fines of a further £45 were imposed. The total penalty was £65 14s. 0d.</p>
<p>Sample Nos. 126 and 127. Channel Islands Milk— deficient in fat.</p>	<p>Six formal samples were obtained from a producer's consignment at the pasteurising plant. The Public Analyst reported that two of the samples contained only 3.74% and 3.72% of fat respectively. It was found that the average fat content of the six samples when bulked together was 4.62%. No further action was taken.</p>
<p>Sample 149 Cream— Bitter taste.</p>	<p>Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that although the Cream was not rancid or in a bad state he confirmed that it was unsatisfactory in that it had a bitter taste. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.</p>
<p>Sample No. 150 Cheese— mouldy.</p>	<p>Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and in his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailers and the manufacturers to the matter.</p>

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 151 Chicken— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and in his opinion was unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 2nd September, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 12th November, 1969, when a plea of 'not guilty' was made. The Magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £5 with costs of £8 18s. 4d.
Sample No. 155 Three slices of bread mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and in his opinion was unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 2nd September, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the baker and the retailer.
Sample No. 156 Royal Toast Loaf— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th November, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 157 Sliced White Loaf— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 158 Lemonade— containing mould filaments.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained mould filaments and he classified the sample as unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the brewers concerned to the matter.
Sample 160. Luxury Loaf— containing piece of cloth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained particles of foreign matter, namely small pieces of cloth. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No 161 Procea Loaf—	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th October, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the baker and the retailer.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 162 Dirty Milk Bottle.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bottle contained mould filaments and was not in a state of thorough cleanliness. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the Dairy to the matter.
Sample No. 174 Brown Sliced Loaf— containing flake of hardened dough.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body which on examination proved to be a flake of hardened dough. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 175 Meat Pie— containing piece of skin and hair.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object namely a piece of skin and hair, and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the butcher to the matter.
Sample No. 176 Pieces of Bread— containing piece of paper.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body namely a piece of paper. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 177 Pint of Milk— containing a grub.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bottle, which had been opened, contained a grub. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. It was not possible to determine at what stage the grub had gained access to the milk which had been heat treated. No further action was taken.
Sample No. 181 Cornish Pasty— containing a fly.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a fly. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the producer to the matter.
Sample No. 195 Grapefruit — containing excess tin and iron.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained excessive amounts of tin and iron and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on 5th January, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 196 Meat Pie— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and in his opinion unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th November, 1969 when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 7th January, 1970, when a plea of 'guilty' was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 197 Surprise Peas— containing slug.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a slug. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 198 Ham Shank— tainted.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported the sample was unsatisfactory in that it was not in a proper state of freshness. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 209 Slice of Bread— traces of iron, etc.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained excessive amounts of iron and carbon and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 210 Instant Baby Food— containing mites.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was infested with mites and was unfit for human consumption. There was some doubt about the place of purchase and after checking stocks at the probable shops no further action was taken.
Sample No. 211 Birthday Cake— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 25th November, 1969 when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 212 Date and Walnut Cake— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd February, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 23rd March, 1970, when a plea of 'guilty' was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £20 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 213 Pork Pie— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th January, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 18th March 1970 when a plea of guilty was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £15 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 214 Chopped Pork— containing stalk of herb.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a part of a stalk of herb and although the stalk was harmless he classified the sample as sub-standard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the importers to the matter.
Sample No. 215 White Loaf— mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th January, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 216 Grapefruit— containing a bee	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a bee. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the canner to the matter.
Sample No. 217 Cooking Fat— sub-standard.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was not rancid but was slightly sub standard in that a slight deterioration had taken place. The sample was still wholesome and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 230 Peanuts and Raisins— containing spider beetle.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a spider beetle and many strands of webbing. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 25th November, 1969, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the packer.
Sample No. 233 Fish Finger— containing piece of fish skin	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of black fish skin. In his opinion the the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturers to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 244 Milk— deficient in fat.	A formal sample of milk was obtained from a distributor and which the Public Analyst reported as being 18.6% deficient in fat. Appeal to Cow samples taken by the W.R.C.C. proved to be genuine. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 12th January, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the producer/retailer.
Sample No. 247 Cheese and Onion Potato Crisps— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 287 Maraschino Cherries— irregular label.	An informal sample was obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that although the sample was satisfactory regarding composition the label did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953 in that the list of ingredients was wrongly specified. In his opinion the sample was irregular. The case was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd March, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the producers.
Sample No. 300 Chocolate Cream— containing larva of moth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a maggot of the cocoa moth and was unfit for human consumption. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd February, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 20th May, 1970, when the warranty provisions of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 were pleaded and the Magistrates dismissed the summons.
Sample No. 302 Bread Roll— traces of iron, etc.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained particles of iron and carbon, and he considered the sample to be sub standard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 303 Cheddar Cheese— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and he classified it as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd February, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of caution to the manufacturer.

TABLE III

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples

Month	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Non-Fatty Solids per cent.	Channel Islands and South Devon Milk		
				No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Non-Fatty Solids per cent.
January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	1	3.65	8.45	—	—	—
March ..	1	4.00	8.54	—	—	—
April ..	8	3.78	8.27	4	5.31	9.25
May ..	10	3.66	8.63	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	16	3.94	8.78	6	4.62	9.27
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	2	3.85	8.95	8	5.21	9.30
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	9	3.48	8.68	1	4.40	9.01
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	47			19		
Average for year 1969		3.76	8.62		4.88	9.21
“ “ “ 1968		3.58	8.60		—	—
“ “ “ 1967		3.69	8.65		4.35	9.10
“ “ “ 1966		3.79	8.77		5.08	9.49
“ “ “ 1965		3.76	8.76		4.93	9.40
“ “ “ 1964		3.68	8.64		—	—
“ “ “ 1963		3.60	8.75		4.32	8.98
“ “ “ 1962		3.67	8.84		4.74	9.23
“ “ “ 1961		3.73	8.84		4.91	9.30
“ “ “ 1960		3.80	8.90		5.34	9.14
“ “ “ 1959		3.72	8.68		4.85	9.10

The figures given in the third and fourth columns of the above table represent the average milk fat and non-fatty solids in the 67 chemical milk samples of Untreated (Farm Produced) and Pasteurised milk taken during the year. The presumptive standards are 3.0 per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively, as laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Milk and Dairies

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

At the end of the year there were 278 registered distributors of milk (excluding dairy farmers) within the Borough, and there were 4 registered dairy premises.

Dealers (Pre-Packed Milk) Licenees are now issued for a period expiring 31st December 1970.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

During the year 52 samples of milk—as shown below—were submitted to baeteriological examination.

Designation	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	52	52	—
Sterilised	—	—	—
Untreated	—	—	—
TOTAL	52	52	—

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

There were no samples obtained for biological examination. Samples of milk obtained for Brucellosis are examined baeteriologically.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

Particulars are given in the following table of the 102 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination for Brucella Abortus.

Produced	No. of samples	Satisfactory	Positive on culture
In Borough	86	81	5
Outside of Borough	16	15	1
TOTAL	102	96	6

Routine samples were taken from retailer producers either by street sampling or by special visits to farms.

Six positive cows were found. In the five cases found in the

Borough, four of the five cows were in one herd. All these cows had been bought and added to the herds. The milk from the infected cows and the animals concerned were isolated until the animals were disposed of or slaughtered.

The positive sample from the milk produced outside the Borough was reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1962

There are no pasteurisation plants in the town. No samples of liquid egg were therefore taken.

MANUFACTURE AND/OR SALE OF ICE CREAM

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

Ice cream, like milk, is a food which is easily contaminated, and there are Regulations which require the ice cream mix to be heated to a specific temperature for a given time. In other words, it has to be pasteurised so that harmful bacteria may be killed or be prevented from multiplying. The heated mix must then be cooled to a certain temperature, and during storage must be kept below regulation temperatures. Apart from these safeguards, it is necessary for a high standard of cleanliness to be maintained throughout the whole process, and experience has shown that this can only be achieved by systematic and regular cleansing of all machines, pipe-lines, valves, etc.

Apart from visual inspection and microscopical examination, it is possible to use the bacteriological examination of ice cream to indicate its cleanliness and purity.

During the year 39 inspections were made of 318 registered premises (all retailers).

A total of 26 samples was submitted to bacteriological examination by the Methylene blue reduction test, particulars of which are given in the following Table:—

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade 1 Highly Satisfactory	Grade 2 Satisfactory	Grade 3 Unsatisfactory	Grade 4 Very Unsatisfactory
In Borough	—	—	—	—	—
Outside of Borough	26	16(61.54%)	6(23.08%)	4 (15.38%)	—
TOTAL	26	16(61.54%)	6(23.08%)	4 (15.38%)	—

The unsatisfactory samples were taken from premises where there have been frequent changes in management. Advice has been given and check samples are being taken.

I am pleased to be able to report that all mobile vans selling ice cream in this Borough are so constructed as to comply with The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, being equipped with means for providing hot water and washing of hands. Soap and towels are provided and, in addition, sterilising agents are available for the treatment of servers. 9 vans, etc., were inspected by the department, prior to the granting of Street Traders' Licences by the Markets Department.

PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, ETC.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

At the end of the year there were 30 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.

FRIED FISH SHOPS

During the year 14 inspections were made of 52 premises. Improvements were effected in 5 cases.

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 23.

There were 61 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 15 cases.

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year 53 mobile food shops and vans (including ice cream vans already remarked upon) have been inspected prior to a licence being issued by the Markets Department. I am pleased to say that all the owners of these mobile shops have co-operated wholeheartedly in attaining the high standard required by the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966.

There are 979 food premises in the Borough divided into the following categories. Information about their compliance with regulations 16 and 19 is also appended.

Visits to food premises, including any necessary re-visits numbered 499.

132 contraventions of the regulations were found which were remedied by formal or informal request as given in the statistical report of work done.

Category	No. of Premises	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash Hand Basins)	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies (Facilities for Washing Food and equipment)	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	23	23	23	23
Butchers	104	90	104	103
Fish and Chips	53	42	53	53
Restaurants	48	44	48	45
News, Sweets, Tobacco	113	95	101	101
Licensed Premises	148	148	148	148
Grocers and Confectioners	340	280	329	326
Canteens	43	43	43	43
Fish and Fruit	87	61	87	87
Food Manufacturers	5	5	5	5
Food Warehouses	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	965	833	943	936

Meat and Food Inspections

After a year of carcase spraying it is possible now to report a general acceptance of this method by the butchers and all the fears of deterioration of the meat have proved groundless. One interesting fact has emerged. Although all butchers continue to wipe dry with paper towels all "netted" lamb carcasses, half of the butchers wipe beef carcasses and the other half don't bother. One is tempted to the conclusion that the beef wipers are reactionary and the non-wipers progressive, particularly when one butcher who was against spraying now is sure that his sprayed and unwiped beef keeps better than ever before. If we could only persuade the butchering trade to stop "netting" lambs altogether we should really be making progress.

Liver fluke infestation of sheep and cattle was again responsible for condemnation of a vast quantity of good food. Many lamb livers were unmarketable because of the presence of dead calcified fluke embryos, probably a sequel of treatment of the lambs some time before slaughter. If a sufficient elapse of time between treatment

and slaughter were allowed perhaps the dead embryos would be completely absorbed and the livers could be used as food.

Once again far too many pigs had to be condemned for pyogenic infections as a result of tail biting. Many reasons have been advanced to account for this phenomenon: diet deficiency, boredom, bad housing, etc., but in too many cases there is evidence in the extent to which the disease has progressed of a lack of interest on the part of the producer which seems to amount almost to cruelty.

Two carcasses were condemned for generalised C. Bovis. Both were good quality steers slaughtered in successive weeks and from the same farm. Unfortunately the farm, although local, was outside the Borough. The local authority concerned was given details but so far has not notified us of any success in tracing the source of the infestation. Both carcasses were jointed and the meat cut into slices and although it was impossible to expose all the meat, several hundred cysts were found in each case, of which it was interesting to find some were viable, others being in various stages of degeneration, indicating a progressive infestation over a long period. Our enquiries revealed that at the farm were a number of steers and heifers ready for slaughter but where they have gone we do not know.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are four poultry processing premises within the district. The number of visits to these premises during 1969 numbered 590 and the total number of birds processed during the year was 2,630,416, of which 36,121 were condemned (or 91,302 lbs.). The percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption was 1.37. The types of birds processed were broilers, hens, guinea fowl and pheasants. Having regard to the number of poultry involved, only a superficial control can be effected but so far there have been no serious repercussions, although reports have been received of poultry from Halifax being found unsatisfactory in other towns. We are fortunate in receiving maximum co-operation from our local poultry packers who operate their own quality control system. They are just as anxious as we are that their produce is in all respects satisfactory to the consumer. It is inevitable, however, with the numbers involved, mistakes will occur.

Dirty feet and feathers caused by bad housing is causing some concern. So much dung is left adhering to the feet and feathers when the birds are removed from the houses that some of it escapes removal in the scalding tanks and is left adhering to the feet after processing and it has been necessary in some cases to remove the feet before allowing the birds to be released for sale. In addition the presence of this amount of dung increases the bacterial count of the tank water to such a degree as to be unacceptable. Tests so far have revealed no pathogens but the risk is there. Experiments with various germicidal detergents have so far been unsatisfactory but the easiest solution is by better housing management.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year and the number condemned:—

	Public Abattoir					
	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	8,523	2,993	459	36,719	14,782	—
Number inspected	8,523	2,993	459	36,719	14,782	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcases Condemned ..	3	1	4	32	37	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,046	689	—	4,652	1,024	—
Percentage of the No. inspected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	12.3	23.0	0.9	12.4	6.9	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treated by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the total approximate weight of meat and offals, destroyed on account of tuberculosis, and from other causes:—

					lbs.
Total amount of Meat destroyed	..	..	..	..	9,537
Total amount of Offals destroyed	..	..	..	..	40,580
<hr/>					
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					—
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					—
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes	..			..	9,537
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes	..			..	40,580
<hr/>					
Total Meat and Offals destroyed	..	..	..	..	50,117

FOOD INSPECTION

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned						Quantity in lbs.
6 Carcases of Beef	..	..	..	..	..	2,930
Beef not in Carcase	..	..	..	..	..	1,347
4 Carcases of Veal	..	..	..	..	..	135
32 Carcases of Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	970
37 Carcases of Pork	..	..	..	..	..	3,640
Pork not in Carcase	..	..	..	..	..	515
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	40,580
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	91,302
Canned Foods	..	..	..	..	..	4,299
Frozen Foods	..	..	..	..	..	6,025
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	452
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	812
Imported Meat and Offals	..	..	..	..	..	—
Vegetables..	..	..	..	..	..	12,634
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	..	1,511
Fire-damaged Food	..	..	..	..	..	—
Flood-damaged Food	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total Weight..						167,152

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Diseased carcase meat and offal are disposed of to a firm at Thornton, where it is sterilised before manufacture into fertiliser. The plant is subject to inspection by the public health inspector of the district, whose report is satisfactory. The condemned meat is transported in vehicles complying with the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

Condemned poultry is, after staining, disposed of for mink feeding.

All other condemned food is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Corporation tips.

PROSECUTIONS DURING 1969

<i>Date of Hearing</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
8.1.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8	Selling a Meat Pie unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £10 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
5.2.69	Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, Section 27(1).	Failing to ensure a milk bottle immediately before use was in a state of thorough cleanliness.	Defendants fined £75 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
5.2.69	Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, Section 27(1).	Failing to ensure a milk bottle immediately before use was in a state of thorough cleanliness.	Defendants fined £75 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
5.2.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling an Apple Pie not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £5 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
12.2.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a cake unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £20 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
30.4.69	Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 11(2).	Emitting smoke from a chimney of a dwellinghouse within a smoke control area.	Defendants fined £1.
2.7.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a carton of Cottage Cheese not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £25 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
20.8.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a loaf of bread unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £10 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
17.9.69	Rent Act, 1965, Section 30.	Unlawful eviction of residential occupier.	Defendant fined £10 with 10s. 0d. costs.
15.10.69	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Exposing food to risk of contamination, etc. (12 offences). Selling food not of the substance demanded (1 offence)	Defendant fined a total of £61 0s. 0d. with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
12.11.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Chicken unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £5 with £9 18s. 4d. costs.
10.12.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a White Loaf not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £20 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
31.12.69	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a White Loaf unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £10 with £9 19s. 11d. costs.

SECTION VII

CLEAN AIR AND CLIMATE

Smoke Control Areas

*Information supplied by Mr. A. W. Perry,
Chief Public Health Inspector*

The Halifax No. 15 (Haugh Shaw Road and Arden Road) Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st June, 1969.

The Halifax No. 16 (Holdsworth, Shay Lane and Ovenden) Smoke Control Order was confirmed, with slight modification, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 23rd September, 1969. This Order will come into operation on the 1st day of June, 1970.

The survey of the No. 17 (Mile Thorn, Newstead and Pellon) Smoke Control Area was carried out. This area is bounded on the north by Pellon Lane, the footpath leading from Pellon Lane, through Snake Hill Wood to Brackenbed Lane, by Brackenbed Lane and the disused railway cutting running from Brackenbed Lane to Wood Lane; on the west by Wood Lane, Ovenden Wood Road, Sandbeds Road, Moor End Road, Reservoir Road, Spring Hall Lane and Warley Road; on the south by Hopwood Lane, and on the east by Queen's Road. It is proposed that the Smoke Control Order affecting this area shall come into operation on the first day of June, 1971.

As will be seen from the graph on page 138 there has been a reduction of 71% in smoke pollution for the winter months of 1968/69 as compared with the pre-smoke control years of 1958/59.

The reduction in sulphur dioxide is less striking but the pollution recorded is still 49% less than that of the 1958/59 period.

During the year 12 dwellinghouses have been visited and the occupants cautioned regarding the emission of smoke in a Smoke Control Area. This is the lowest figure since the implementation of the Smoke Control Programme and it would appear that those provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1968, which prohibit the acquisition and sale of unauthorised fuels in a smoke control area are taking effect.

Proceedings were instituted against the occupier of one dwelling house for contravention of the Smoke Control Order. The magistrates imposed a fine of £1 0s. 0d.

I am pleased to report that despite the alleged national shortage of solid smokeless fuels the vast majority of local fuel merchants were able to give a satisfactory service to their customers having built up stock piles during the summer months.

No.	Area	Operative date	Dwelling houses	Commercial Buildings	Industrial Buildings	Other Buildings	Acres
1	Town Centre	1.10.59	95	528	24	9	29.7
2	Mixenden	1.9.61	1,189	57	5	35	365
3	Norton Tower	1.6.61	—	—	—	—	24.31
4	Savile Park/Skircoat	1.8.62	1,811	182	30	77	320
5	Wheatley	1.12.61	206	7	4	8	136
6	Salterhebble/Scarr Bottom	1.7.63	1,493	34	13	31	475
7	Illingworth/Cousin Lane West	1.12.63	1,848	29	5	23	385
8	Cousin Lane East	1.7.65	381	2	—	1	38
9	Pye Nest/Rochdale Road	1.7.65	1,036	21	4	15	152
10	Riley Lane	1.7.65	5	1	—	—	18.175
11	Highroad Well	1.12.65	1,733	36	9	17	339
12	Copley	1.10.67	192	5	9	3	88
13	Waltroyd/Ovenden Way	1.6.67	1,561	62	9	14	244
14	King Cross West End	1.6.68	1,554	86	25	5	83
15	Haugh Shaw Road/Arden Road	1.6.69	2,351	114	25	23	81
TOTAL			15,455	1,164	162	261	2778.185

Grants paid in respect of adaptations to dwelling houses amounted to £32,676 9s. 9d. allocated as follows:

	£	s.	d.
No. 8 (Cousin Lane East) Smoke Control Area ..	50	11	6
No. 9 (Pye Nest and Rochdale Road) Smoke Control Area	6	19	9
No. 11 (Highroad Well) Smoke Control Area ..	538	6	3
No. 13 (Waltroyd and Overden Way) Smoke Control Area	16,002	7	0
No. 14 (King Cross and West End) Smoke Control Area	274	7	4
No. 15 (Haugh Shaw Road and Arden Road) Smoke Control Area	14,584	19	5
No. 16 (Shay Lane) Smoke Control Area	1,218	18	6

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 361. There were 37 visits to works in connection with smoke emissions and works of improvement to boiler plant were carried out in one instance. Two applications were received requesting prior approval of new boiler plant and both were approved.

There were two applications for approval by the local authority of the height of a proposed new chimney. In each case the application was not approved, the proposed height being considered to be inadequate. The applicants were informed to this effect and each agreed that the chimney be extended to a height acceptable to the local authority.

Nineteen deposited plans were inspected and the proposed chimney height was found to be adequate in each case.

PUBLICITY

During the year the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation's mobile exhibition unit made a visit to the Borough of two weeks' duration. The purpose of the visit was to provide advice and information to residents in existing smoke control areas of the alternative fuels available to them in the light of the run down of gas coke production.

The Department was represented on the "Brains Trust" panel at an open meeting organised by the Women's Advisory Council on Solid Fuel.

TABLE I
DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1969
(Tons per square mile)

	BELLE VUE PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile West)				INFIRMARY ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile South)				WEST VIEW PARK ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles West)			
	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	3.10	5.27	5.58	10.85	2.79	4.34	4.03	8.37	3.10	4.03	4.96	8.99
February	*	*	*	*	1.68	4.76	4.76	9.52	3.92	10.08	9.52	19.60
March	3.72	7.44	8.37	15.81	2.17	5.89	9.61	15.50	3.41	7.75	7.44	15.19
April	3.60	6.00	6.00	12.00	3.30	4.20	4.50	8.70	1.80	3.00	2.40	5.40
May	3.72	4.65	5.27	9.92	2.48	8.37	4.96	13.33	4.03	6.82	5.27	12.09
June	2.70	4.80	4.80	9.60	*	*	*	*	3.00	6.00	4.80	10.80
July	1.24	3.72	3.10	6.82	*	*	*	*	1.55	3.10	3.10	6.20
August	*	*	*	*	2.17	4.96	4.65	9.61	2.48	6.20	4.96	11.16
September	2.10	5.10	2.70	7.80	1.80	4.80	2.10	6.90	2.40	5.10	4.80	9.90
October	0.93	4.96	4.03	8.99	0.62	3.10	3.10	6.20	0.62	3.41	2.79	6.20
November	6.60	5.70	7.80	13.50	6.90	5.70	9.00	14.70	6.60	3.60	6.90	10.20
December	2.48	4.34	2.79	7.13	2.48	3.41	3.10	6.51	2.79	2.79	3.10	5.89
Aggregate	30.19	51.98	50.44	102.42	26.39	49.53	49.81	99.34	35.70	61.88	60.04	121.92
Averages	3.02	5.20	5.04	10.24	2.64	4.95	4.98	9.93	2.98	5.16	5.00	10.16

* Records spoilt by unlawful interference with gauge

Insoluble Solids	5.10 tons per square mile
Soluble Solids	5.00 " " "
Total Solids	10.10 " " "
Rainfall in inches	2.88

Monthly Average for Borough:—

Average Total Annual Deposit for Whole Borough: 121.32 tons per square mile.

**Average Total Annual Deposit for the whole Borough for
the past ten years**

					Tons per sq. mile	Inches of Rainfall
1969	..	..	..	..	121.32	34.56
1968	..	..	..	..	143.86	42.96
1967	..	..	..	..	130.41	39.48
1966	..	..	..	..	144.09	43.44
1965	..	..	..	..	148.21	39.12
1964	..	..	..	..	129.10	29.40
1963	..	..	..	..	138.89	28.20
1962	..	..	..	..	154.80	30.60
1961	..	..	..	..	174.00	35.28
1960	..	..	..	..	172.28	41.04
(1947	..	..	..	..	241.91	32.04)

Note: (1) The 1967 figure is based on information obtained from the gauges at Belle Vue Park and the Infirmary only.

(2) The Akroyd Park gauge was withdrawn in 1967.

**Total Daily Averages of Sulphur Pollution—Lead Peroxide
Method for the whole of Borough for the past ten years.**

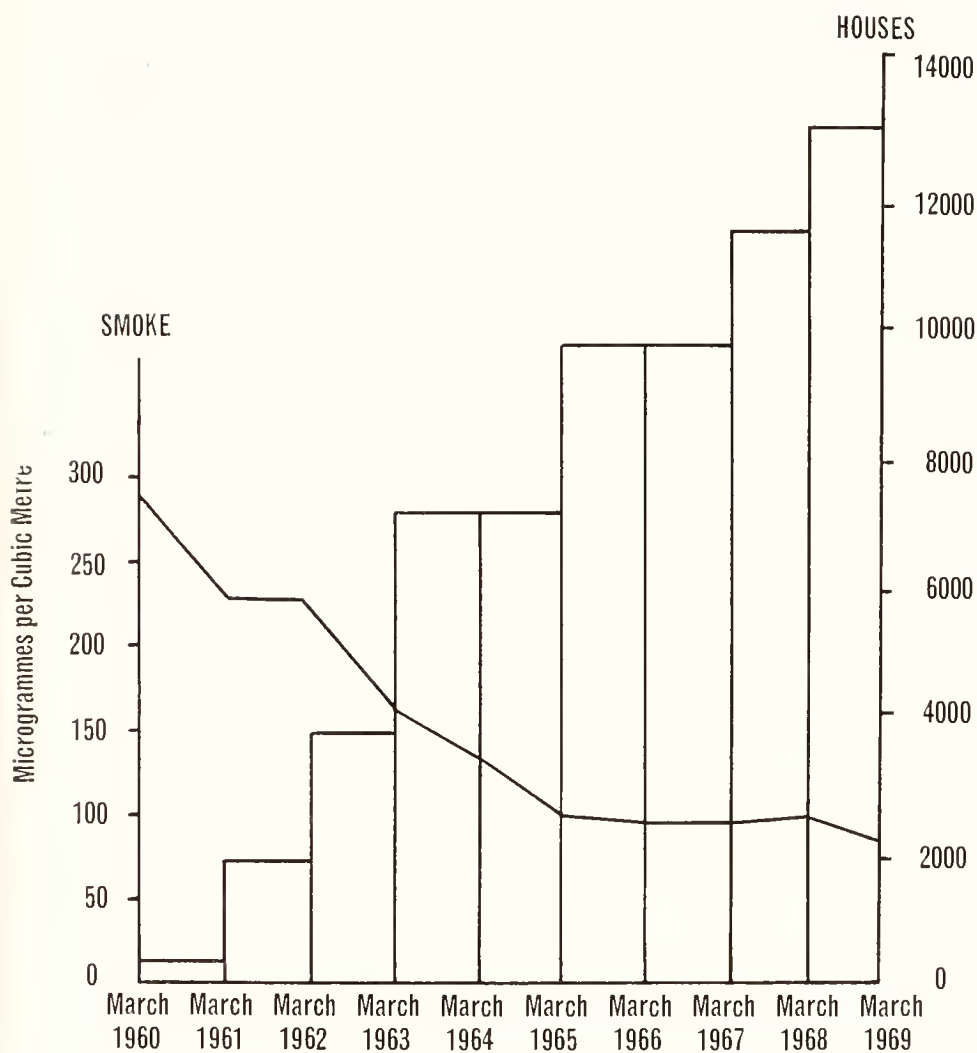
					Milligrams of SO ³ per 100 square centimetres
1969	..	..	..	..	.. 1.63
1968	..	..	..	..	.. 1.91
1967	..	..	..	..	.. 2.05
1966	..	..	..	..	.. 2.22
1965	..	..	..	..	.. 2.14
1964	..	..	..	..	.. 2.38
1963	..	..	..	..	.. 2.50
1962	..	..	..	..	.. 2.36
1961	..	..	..	..	.. 2.46
1960	..	..	..	..	.. 2.20
(1947	..	..	..	..	.. 2.75)

TABLE 2
SULPHUR POLLUTION—LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1969

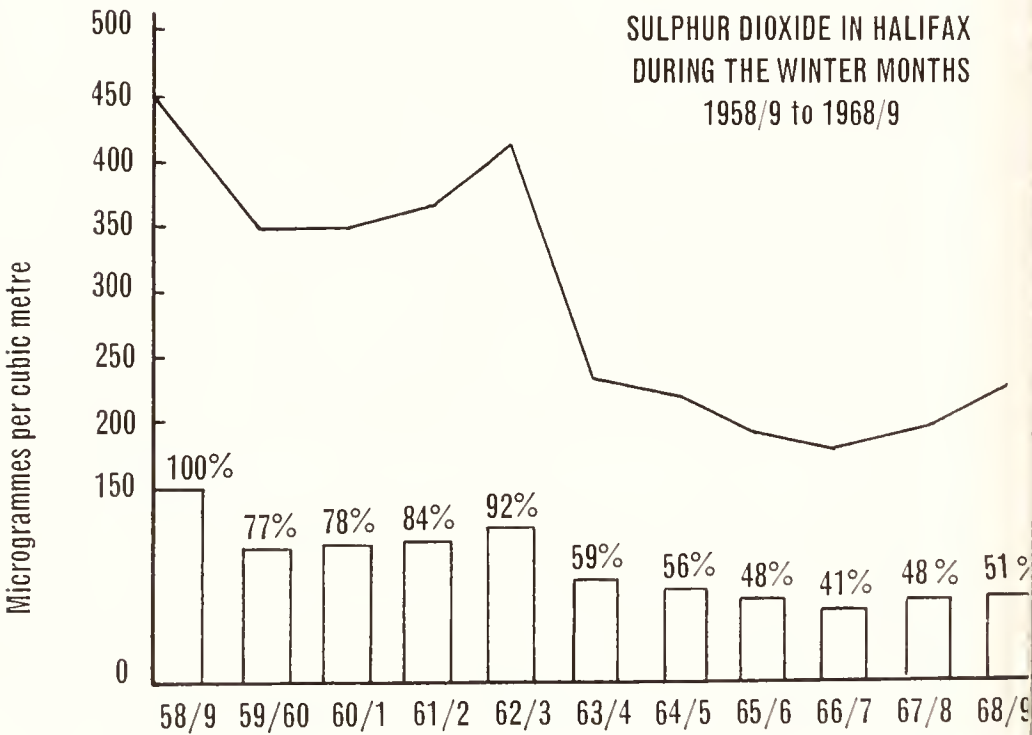
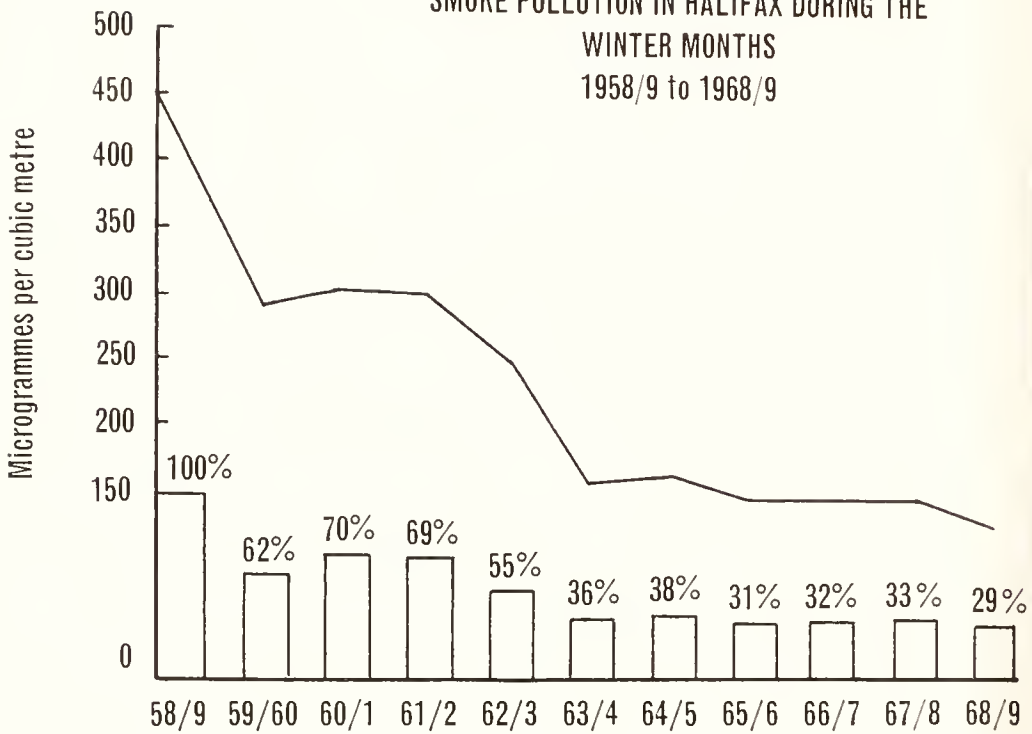
STATION		MILLIGRAMS OF SO ₃ PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGES												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Daily Avs.
WEST VIEW PARK	..	2.59	*	3.01	1.37	1.69	0.81	0.49	0.90	0.87	1.62	1.69	1.68	1.52
BEACON HILL	..	3.41	*	1.77	0.69	1.67	1.24	0.99	*	1.03	1.06	3.32	2.17	1.73
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGES		3.00	*	2.39	1.03	1.58	1.03	0.74	0.90	0.95	1.34	2.51	1.93	1.63

*Records spoilt by unlawful interference.

HOUSES UNDER SMOKE CONTROL
AND
CONSEQUENT REDUCTION IN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
IN THE TOWN CENTRE



SMOKE POLLUTION IN HALIFAX DURING THE
WINTER MONTHS
1958/9 to 1968/9



General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Central Public Library, Belle Vue, Halifax, from January 1st to December 31st, 1969

Prepared by Mr. F. C. Pritchard, F.L.A., Chief Librarian.

Latitude of Station: 53° 43' N.

Longitude of Station: 1° 52' W.

Altitude 625 feet (Barometer 632 feet)

1969 MONTH	Barometer		Air Temperatures												Mean Temperature				Relative Humidity	Vapour Pressure	Mean reading of Thermometers								Wind										Rainfall	
	Mean at 32°F. and sea level	Range	Maximum		Minimum		Range		Mean						Air		Dew Point				Maximum in sun's rays		Minimum on grass		Earth 4 feet down		Est. Strength	Relative Proportion										Mean Amount of Cloud		
									Maxima	Minima	Range	North	North East	East														South East	South	South West	West	North West	Calms							
	ins.	ins.	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	%	Mb	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C		North	North East	East	South East	South	South West	West	North West	Calms	Oktas		ins.	
January ..	29.743	1.952	52.9	11.6	24.9	—3.9	28.0	15.5	44.1	6.7	36.5	2.5	7.6	4.2	40.3	4.6	38	3.3	90	7.8	52.4	11.3	33.2	0.7	42	5.6	2	0	1	1	13	0	10	2	10	8	7	22	2.98	
February ..	29.869	1.101	43.9	6.6	17.2	—8.2	26.7	14.8	35.1	1.7	28.6	—1.9	6.5	3.6	31.9	—0.1	29	—1.7	89	5.4	53.3	11.8	27.8	—2.3	40	4.4	3	1	20	3	2	0	3	0	12	1	6	20	2.61	
March ..	29.980	1.226	49.1	9.5	24.2	—4.3	24.9	13.8	39.5	4.2	31.3	—0.4	8.2	4.6	35.4	1.9	32	0.0	84	6.0	57.9	14.4	30.3	—0.9	39	3.9	3	0	24	8	3	0	0	0	9	4	6	15	3.64	
April ..	29.923	1.615	66.8	19.3	29.1	—1.6	37.7	20.9	50.2	10.1	36.9	2.7	13.3	7.4	43.5	6.4	36	2.2	71	7.1	81.1	27.3	33.8	1.0	42	5.6	3	0	13	2	0	0	6	3	16	3	6	14	3.54	
May ..	29.846	0.744	65.9	18.8	33.4	0.8	32.5	18.0	55.7	13.2	44.1	6.7	11.6	6.5	49.9	9.9	43	6.1	76	9.7	85.1	29.5	41.2	5.1	46	7.8	2	1	12	2	8	1	11	0	8	0	7	25	3.54	
June..	29.995	0.882	74.0	23.3	35.3	1.8	38.7	21.5	63.3	17.4	47.9	8.8	15.4	8.6	55.6	13.1	48	8.9	68	11.5	103.2	39.6	—	—	52	11.1	3	0	13	5	4	2	5	5	12	0	5	14	2.89	
July ..	30.122	0.692	81.6	27.6	47.0	8.3	34.6	19.3	67.0	19.4	52.8	11.6	14.2	7.8	59.9	15.5	52	11.1	69	13.0	101.4	38.6	—	—	55	12.8	3	1	2	2	2	2	14	2	19	1	6	10	1.22	
August ..	29.990	0.513	78.1	25.6	41.9	5.5	36.2	20.1	66.0	18.9	53.5	11.9	12.5	7.0	59.7	15.4	53	11.7	73	13.8	98.6	37.0	49.8	9.9	57	13.9	3	1	9	0	7	0	11	4	13	3	6	16	2.46	
September ..	30.083	0.902	72.1	22.3	39.3	4.1	32.8	18.2	61.9	16.6	50.2	10.1	11.7	6.5	56.1	13.4	49	9.4	75	11.7	91.5	33.1	45.1	7.3	56	13.3	3	1	10	1	5	0	4	2	19	0	6	11	2.12	
October ..	30.110	0.915	71.6	22.0	40.3	4.6	31.3	17.4	58.4	14.7	48.4	9.1	10.0	5.6	53.4	11.9	50	10.0	83	12.3	—	—	43.5	6.4	54	12.2	3	0	1	0	7	0	14	12	11	4	6	16	.90	
November ..	29.682	1.353	57.4	14.1	25.2	—3.8	32.2	17.9	43.9	6.6	34.6	1.4	9.3	5.2	39.3	4.1	36	2.2	85	7.1	—	—	31.6	—0.2	48	8.9	3	0	2	0	6	0	3	5	25	4	5	22	6.63	
December ..	29.993	1.185	51.0	10.6	26.0	—3.3	25.0	13.9	41.4	5.2	33.8	1.0	7.6	4.2	37.6	3.1	34	1.1	86	6.7	49.2	9.6	31.5	—0.3	43	6.1	2	1	4	2	8	0	7	0	18	1	6	17	2.47	
Annual Means	29.945	1.090	63.7	17.6	32.0	0.0	31.7	17.6	52.2	11.2	41.5	5.3	10.7	5.9	46.9	8.3	42	5.4	79	9.3	64.5	18.1	30.7	—0.7	48	8.9	3	1	9	2	5	0	7	3	14	2	6	202	35.00 Total	

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